The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,034—New Series

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Single Copy ..... As. 4.

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DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th January, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Viagoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangaoire, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Berpore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th January, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1881.

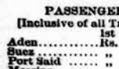
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th Jan., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220		Rs. 150		Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360		„ 220		„ 80
Port Said	„ 380		„ 230		„ 90
Messina	„ 500	Including Wines.	„ 340	Including Wines.	„ 140
Naples	„ 500		„ 340		„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500		„ 340		„ 140
Genoa	„ 500		„ 340		„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520		„ 350		„ 145

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

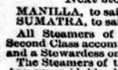
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1881.
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400		29th Jan
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300		12th Feb
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,100	300		26th „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300		12th Mar
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400		26th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400		9th Apl
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400		23rd „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300		7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,100	300		21st „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300		4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400		18th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400		2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd Jan
— SUMATRA	3488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th „
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th „
s. KAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3000	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	17th „
— MALWA	2939	500	W. Thompson	24th „
s. DEUCAN	3122	550	W. B. Andrews	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3000	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	28th Jan.
GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	11th Feb.
THIBET	2563	400	W. R. Jordan	25th „
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class.

To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th January, 1881.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited's, S. S. SHALIMAR will sail as above about the 25th January, 1881.

For freight or passage apply to

SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. URANO, Captain N. UCROPINA will be DESPATCHED as above, on 29th Jan., 1881.

For further particulars Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. SPEKE HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from Liverpool, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods without delay from the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST & 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kanara Bunder—

75 Superior 1st class teak squares.
75 ditto 2nd class ditto
in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, in Armenian Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of W. Herbert, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder—

100 Tons superior 1st class teak squares, each measuring 1 ton.
100 Tons „ teak scantlings of various sizes.
in small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on THURSDAY, the 27th, and FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., the whole of the millinery stock, cases, &c., of Mrs. Medley, Meadows Street, who is closing business on account of ill-health.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, next to Mr. T. C. Glover's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture (made to order) best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, 2, 3, 4 and 8 lights hanging chandeliers, and argand lamps, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, rich China and Japanese vases, horses and carriages, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 6 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. E. J. BRANDON has no longer any connection with our establishments. Remittances should be made to us direct.

WANTED, a SALESMAN, able to keep accounts; must have good references, and be thoroughly steady.

C. MARCKS & CO.

Bombay and Poona, 17th January, 1881

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
BOMBAY.—28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI.—3, Bunder Road.
LONDON.—27, Leadenhall Street.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold and investments made for constituents and others on the Bombay, Calcutta, and London Stock Exchange. Sound information and advice will be furnished to constituents as to the present position and prospects of any investment.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p.m. in February next at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below and on the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the year 1881-1882.

Bombay	..	Potatoes and Vegetables under schedule No. 43.	Tenders to be received on 7th February, 1881.
Poona	..		
Ahmednagar	..		
Belgaum	..		
Ahmedabad	..	Cooltee, Dhall, Jowaree, Mussur, Mutt, Barley, Gram, &c., under schedule No. 44.	
Deesa	..		
Mhow	..		
Nusseerabad	..		
Neemuch	..		
Karachi	..		
Hydrabad	..		
Bombay	..	Flour, Wheaten, &c., under schedule No. 45.	Do. 14th do.
Ahmednagar	..		
Belgaum	..		
Ahmedabad	..		
Deesa	..		
Mhow	..		
Neemuch	..		
Nusseerabad	..		
Hydrabad	..		
Bombay	..	Wheat under schedule No. 46.	Do. 14th do.
Poona	..		
Karachi	..		
Nussseerabad	..		

Forms of Tenders and schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Major, for Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 10th January, 1881.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Ships, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Goals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

All Policy Stamps paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£200,690
„ 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Life in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£1,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

AN EVENT IN THE ANNALS OF ENTERTAINMENT.

WILLARD'S
GREAT COMBINATION
AND
A THOUSAND OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN THE GARDENS.

500 MORE FREE SEATS HAVE BEEN BUILT UP.

GOLDEN OPINIONS FROM ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE.

Doors open at 7 p.m.
ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

BUNGALOWS TO BE LET at MATHERAN for the coming HOT SEASON :—

3	The Byke	.. ..	.. 600
10	The Hermitage	.. ..	.. 800
12	Rugby Lodge	.. ..	.. 500
14	Scott's Bungalow	.. ..	.. 800
15	Stone Henge	.. ..	.. 700
28	Ice Hive	.. ..	.. 1000
29	Ewart Lodge	.. ..	.. 500
32	Keepsake	.. ..	.. 400
34	Wood Land	.. ..	.. 500
36	Coxon's Lodge	.. ..	.. 400
37	Lynch's Bungalow	.. ..	.. 600
42	Rodgers Bungalow	.. ..	.. 600
46	Spring Wood	.. ..	.. 600
49	Craigi Burn	.. ..	.. 450
52	The Folly	.. ..	.. 600
54	Wilderness	.. ..	.. 500
55	Caprera	.. ..	.. 500
62	Rozario Cottage	.. ..	.. 500
74	Marry Lodge	.. ..	.. 500
75	Arnold's Lodge	.. ..	.. 600
79	Aladin House	.. ..	.. 300
80	Fern Wood	.. ..	.. 600
84	Barr Cottage	.. ..	.. 500
101	Fleet Wood	.. ..	.. 400

For further particulars and plan of Matheran apply to
B. SAKARAMJEE & CO.,
House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadows Street

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer MANILLA, Captain G. Dodero, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 17th instant, are hereby requested to send BILLS of LADING for countersignature and pay Freight (if any) and apply for delivery orders at the Company's office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

IN THE PRESS.

MOORE'S INDIAN APPEALS.

BY arrangements with the owners of the copyright, this work is being re-printed. The reprint is a *fac simile* of the work, as originally published by Messrs. Stevens and Sons, and consists of 14 volumes Royal Octavo, on good paper. Each volume will be either in paper covers or bound in half calf with canvas. It is issued in monthly volumes; the first five volumes are now ready for delivery.

PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
In paper covers ..... per Vol. Rs. 11.
Half bound, law calf, canvas board with gilt letters ..... per Vol. Rs. 12.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.
Rs. 14 and 15 per Volume, respectively.

The subscribers list was closed on the 31st December, 1880, but the time for registering subscribers is extended to 31st March, 1881. Intending subscribers are requested to register their names with the undersigned.

RICHMOND F. HAYES, Manager, *Examiner Press*, BANGALORE.

☞ Subscriptions payable in advance either in one sum for whole set, or on delivery of each volume.

Persons requiring odd copies will be supplied with the same at per Volume in Paper covers Rs. 15.
„ do. in Half Bound „ 20.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature o. verification, per doz.	22 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing, and best adapted
DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case..... Rs.5	Rs. 5-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

		Cash per doz. Rs. as.
Best uncovered	2 inch...	3 4
Best uncovered	2½ inch...	3 12
Best uncovered	2½ inch...	4 4
Canvas covered, waterproofed	2½ inch...	8 0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2½ inch...	8 0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2½ inch...	9 8
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2½ inch...	9 0
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2½ inch...	10 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co, Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowled to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100	Rs. 1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw do.	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50	1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ..... Cash. Rs. 2-8.

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. For upwards of thirty years the Company has maintained a large and increasing business in India and the Colonies, and it has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management. The position of the office at the end of its 55th year is briefly as follows :—

INVESTED FUNDS are upwards of Five Millions-and-a-Half Sterling.

ANNUAL REVENUE is upwards of Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling.

THE CLAIMS paid under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.

THE MILITARY RATES are Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 per annum above Civil rates, and cover the risk of war while on the Indian Establishment. The Company's Rates of Premiums for India have lately been considerably reduced at most ages.

THE LOCAL BOARDS are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without reference to Head Office; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

Forms of Proposals, &c., may be obtained on application.

Bombay Office, 14, Rampart Row.
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary,
Madras Office—
BINNY & CO., Chief Agents.

OZO,

A PLEASANT, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING BEVERAGE,

AN agreeable and elegant DRINK, conveying to the system the essential Elements of ANIMAL ORGANISATION—Potash and Lime, with the OXIDISING AGENT—Iron, and the VITALISING CONSTITUENT—PHOSPHORUS.

A BEVERAGE EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR INDIA, where the elements named, in addition to those which may be contained in the usual Diet, should constantly form part of the daily food.

THIS DRINK IS EXTREMELY PLEASANT TO THE PALATE, and acts at once as a RESTORER AND REFRESHER; no harm can be experienced from its prolonged use.

ITS NUTRITIVE, TONIC, AND STIMULANT PROPERTIES exercise a very beneficial action upon the ORGANIC FUNCTIONS, whereby the system is recruited, and mental and nervous affections dissipated; a feeling of buoyancy is experienced by Body and Mind after its use.

THE WORN CIVILIAN, THE TIRED SOLDIER, THE FATIGUED SPORTSMAN, AND THE HARRASSED MAN OF BUSINESS, will alike derive advantage from the BEVERAGE, renewing, as it does, Mental and Phisical Power. IT IS A TRUE CHEMICAL FOOD, and the most perfect Strength-giver and Health-restorer.

O-ZO—OR WATER OF LIFE—can be taken liberally at any time of the day; it stimulates the APPETITE and assists Digestion, aiding the Assimilation of Food in a remarkable manner.

O-ZO contains no ALCOHOL, and is an ÆRATED WATER of novel Constitution; it is not an IMITATION of any other Water professing to have similar qualities, and has already acquired DISTINGUISHED and popular NOTICE for its PLEASANT and GOOD EFFECTS.

CASH PRICE PER DOZ. Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS
TREACHER & CO., LD.
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HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

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CLEARING OF THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK AT A GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Gentlemen's Tweed Suits ... ...Rs.	12
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Ladies' ... ... „	4

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No. 6, APOLLO STREET, NEXT TO CATHEDRAL.

PHOSPHO,

A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER,
OR
GOOD TEMPLARS' CHAMPAGNE.

OUTWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should provide themselves with a basket of "PHOSPHO," as it allays the nausea preceding sea-sickness, and conduces to render a sea-voyage agreeable and of real benefit to an invalid.

SPORTSMEN will find "PHOSPHO" a most invigorating and sustaining drink for the field or jungle, bracing them up to bear an extraordinary amount of physical exertion with scarcely any subsequent fatigue. No Shikarree should go forth without a supply.

EXCURSIONISTS AND PICNIC PARTIES cannot be considered complete without a basket of "PHOSPHO," as it exhilarates the spirits and produces an amount of cheerfulness and conviviality required to make an excursion the really enjoyable thing intended.

☞ SOLD IN BASKETS CONTAINING THREE DOZEN CHAMPAGNE PINTS, Rs. 10; OR SIX DOZEN, Rs. 20.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND MINERAL-WATER MANUFACTURERS, POONA.

Bombay Depot—HANBURY & Co., CHEMISTS, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

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WATCHMAKERS.

Manufactory Locle. Established 1813. Established in Bombay, 1866. Established in Calcutta, 1879. Largest stock of Watches in India. Selection unequaled.

JEWELLERS.

A beautiful assortments of Ladies' and Gent's Rings with Precious Stones always on hand. Lockets, plain and jewelled, Charms, Albert Chains, Victoria Chains, Necklets, Pencils &c., &c., a fine assortment.

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Agents Eureka Spectacles and Eye Glasses, celebrated for their excellent qualities. Opera Glasses from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100; Field Glasses, Marine Glasses, &c.

ENGRAVERS.

All work executed on the premises by a thoroughly competent workman. Initials, Monograms, and Coats-of-Arms neatly and tastefully engraved on Stone and Metal.

CHAINMAKERS.

Chains made to order in most of our patterns in Indian Gold. Catalogues sent post free We guarantee the Chains made by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE-BOX.

For carrying small quantities of Pure Block-ice for the Table and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time.

It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta and up-country. Size 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects.

A Box to contain about 14lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water, Rs. 25.

Smaller size, Rs. 20.

ENGLISH PICNIC-BASKETS.

STRONG WICKER-BASKETS, WITH DIVISIONS AND STRAPS.

No. 1, with Tin for Provisions, Wicker-covered Bottle, and Drinking-cup. Size 9½ by 9½ by 5. Rs. 10.

No. 2 contains two Wicker-covered Bottles and Tumblers, Tin Box, two Cruets, Pickle-jar, two China Plates, and two Knives and Forks. Size 17 by 12½ by 6½. Price Rs. 20.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP-CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.

This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing an enclosed Drinking-cup, a closing Dinner-knife, a Corkscrew, a closing Fork, a closing Dessert-spoon, a small Cylinder divided into three parts for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Cash Price, Rs. 18.

Folding Knife and Fork per pair, Rs. 2.

THE ECONOMIC PORTABLE COOKING-DISH.

Cooks Chops, Steaks, Fish, Eggs, &c., in Ten Minutes, without the use of Oil, Spirits, or Charcoal. No expense is needed for Fuel, as small pieces of crumpled paper are sufficient to Cook a Chop in Ten Minutes. Rs. 4.

THE ECONOMIC TEA-KETTLE AND DISH COMBINED.

On the same principle as the above, with the addition of a Kettle. Water may be boiled in Three Minutes by the combustion of pieces of crumpled paper. Rs. 7.

THE AMERICAN POCKET-STOVE.

A very portable article. It can be carried in a Gentleman's Pocket or a Lady's Reticule, and enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef-tea, Soups, &c. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Price of the Apparatus complete, Rs. 5.

ECLIPSE COOKING-STOVE.

Complete with Stove, Ketdle, Saucepan, and Frypan, Rs. 12.

Medium-sized Stoves with Oven, &c., Rs. 20. Large Stoves with Oven, &c., Rs. 30.

RAILWAY CANDLE READING-LAMP, Rs. 6.

FOLDING CANDLE-LAMP, Rs. 4.

THE ASHANTEE POCKET-HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat. It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing. From Rs. 12.

POCKET-FILTER.

As supplied to every soldier in the Abyssinian Army and the Ashantee Expedition. Each Filter, in neat flat case, about 2½ in. diameter by about 1½ in. in thickness; weight about 8 ounces. Complete in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder, Price Rs. 4 0

"LE RAFRAICHISSOIR PARISIEN." PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER. Cash Price, Rs. 2 each; or Rs. 11 for half-a-dozen; or Rs. 21 per dozen.

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY-FLASKS, WITH SCREW-TOP, AND METAL DRINKING-CUP.

½ pint size	..... Rs.	1	8
1 „	..

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1881.

REUTER'S closing telegram from London of Saturday's date advises no movement of any kind which we have not already noticed. Consols are still 98⅜, French Rentes 120¼, Four per cent Rupee Paper 81½, Fours and a half 88½, Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 130½.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	4,31,207
Do. Do. Branches	Dec.	„	4,21,220
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	4,63,294
Government Securities	Inc.	„	5,48,817
Loans	Inc.	„	15,17,419
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	5,48,161
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	„	5,22,208
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	16,49,887

This decrease in the Cash Balance is only what might have been expected with the steady enlargement apparent in our export trade, and, as we had occasion to remark a few days ago, we must now be prepared for rates of discount hardening up somewhat. The return of the bank, however, is in some measure stronger than it really looks, as no inconsiderable portion of their funds are in loans at call, or in other ways readily realisable ; and we are still of opinion that no immediate tightness in money need be apprehended.

EXCHANGE.—Although Reuter still quotes Bar Silver unchanged at 51d. per oz., private advices say that purchases are not practicable at the rate, and this, combined with stronger news from Calcutta again, has imparted a decided upward turn to the market. To begin with, an advance of 1-32d. was asked, and during the day a further rise of 1-32d. took place in Bank Bills and 3-32d. in Private Paper. At this level remitters do not seem particularly anxious to go on, and on the other hand, the amount of Private Paper offering is unquestionably limited. The rise may be justified, but sellers here do not seem to see it, and are not likely to part with their Bills at all freely until more substantial reasons are apparent. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per Rs.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 17-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 7¾d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 7 29-32d.	„
Francs, 3 „ „	2f.10c.	„

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been decidedly firmer, with more buyers. In Fours business has been done at Rs. 101½ to ¾, and of Fours-and-a-half there are now buyers, but no sellers, at Rs. 108¾. The upward tendency of money, and the consequent restriction in terms of accommodation has necessarily an adverse effect, but this is in some measure counterbalanced by the improvement in exchange.

SHARES are quiet and comparatively inactive. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 737½. Colaba Land Shares are Rs 5 lower at Rs. 880. In Press Companies Sind and Mofussil are both Rs. 5 lower. In Spinning and Weaving Mill shares, with few exceptions, we have to note a further decline of Rs. 5, and in some cases Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON has been very quiet, with a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Buyers as a rule seem inclined to hold off in expectation of a further fall, whilst sellers, on the other hand, show a disposition to await Liverpool advices before accepting a decline warranted only by the movement in New York futures. We quote at the close :—

Good Hingunghaut, January	Rs.	236	per candy.
Oomra, February	„	225	„
F. G. F. „	„	213	„
G. F. „	„	206	„
Good Broach, March	„	nominal	„
„ Dhollera, April	„	220	„

IN SEEDS AND WHEAT.—There is no quotable change.

FREIGHTS are steady at unaltered rates. The increasing amount of tonnage available seems to have no material effect, and there seems little doubt that it will all find employment.

PIECEGOODS have shown considerably more firmness to-day. A better demand has been apparent, both from the bazaar and first hands, and a fair business has resulted at, in most cases, an advance of as. 1 per piece We are still, however, below Manchester currencies, so that no increase of moment in indent business can yet be recorded.

COALS are quiet at unchanged prices. Buyers are the reverse of eager operators, and there are almost equally few sellers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship America, 820 tons, Captain O. F. Meling, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE ship George Skolfield, 1,313 tons, Captain E.B. Forsaith, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ship Joshua Nicholson, 1,195 tons, Captain W. Pottinger, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE schooner Philip Family, 188 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calicut, brought a cargo of teak sleepers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 1,349 tons, Captain R. Green, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE ship Dunfillan, 1,213 tons, Captain D. Ritchie, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Cardiff (1st Sept.), brought a cargo of 1,775 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE steamer Lizzie English, 1,108 tons, Captain J. Robertson, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Sunderland (13th Dec.), brought a cargo of railway meterials and sleepers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1737 tons, Captain O. Lloyd, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Hanna, Major Suruburn, Mr. Richards, Rev. Manson, Mr. Clubb, Mr. W. McGregor, Mr. H. A. Welman, and Lieut. Stubb.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 1,527 tons, Captain J. Craig, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Glasgow via Liverpool, brought the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hatchell, two Misses Carlyle, Miss McKay, Miss Needham, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ward, and Mr. William Bullock. She brought the following cargo :—2,301 packages piece-goods, 262 bales twist, 64 cases sewing machines, 40 cases umbrellas, 25 cases whisky, 6,171 bundles iron hoops, 23 packages threads, 200 cases beer, 13 cases medicine, 60 cases copper, 70 cases brass, 50 casks soda, 200 cases acid, 32 cases sardines, 20 cases soap, 119 cases oil, 10 cases tin plates, 55 kegs nails, 354 packages steel rails, 20 boxes lead ore, 85 packages wine and spirits, 34 packages paint and color, 146 cases and 357 bars iron, and many packages merchandise.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s steamer Manilla, 2,850 tons, Captain G. Dodero, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Genoa (24th Dec.) with the following cargo :—From London.—1,000 bundles steel, 4 barrels color and paint, 101 cases liquor, 12 barrels iron wire, 1 case guta-percha, 17 packages goods, and 19 packages piece-goods. From Marseilles.—6 cases medicine, 100 packages piece-goods, 4 casks wine, 10 cases preserves, 1 case saffron, 45 packages goods, 135 cases wine and spirits, 7 packages glassware, 3 cases copper, 50 cases vermouth, and 4 casks cement. From Genoa.—1 case dry fruit, 20 cases glassware, 14 packages paper, 1 box velvet, 60 cases wine, 20 cases fruit, 1 barrel cheese, 4 case pictures, 1,000 barrels alum, 12 packages marbles, 3 cases spirits, 126 boxes nuts, 50 packages sulphur, 62 packages goods, 10,158 slabs marbles, and 14 empty casks. From Naples.—109 cases fruit. From Port Said—3 packages goods and 81 cases gamboge. From Aden—1,464 packages olibanum, 24 packages bhoysabole, 24 packages nutmegs, 19 packages gum, and 60 packages goods.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara, 1,775 tons, Captain A. H. Johnston, which arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Australia with Australian Mail, brought general cargo and the following passengers :—From Sydney to Suez.—Rev. and Mrs. Jefferis and two children. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Captain and Mrs. Wylly, two infants and ayah, Mr. R. Clark and Mr. W. Chick. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Syme and two sons, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. T. Martin, Mr. J. Martin, three Misses Martin, Mr. Mackillop, Rev. and Mrs. Longe, Miss Butler and Mr. F. R. Wells. From Glenelg to Venice—Mr. J. R. Acraman. From Glenelg to Suez—Mr. Tatham Tarleton. From Galle to Bombay—Mr. H. Bois. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Rev. J. Jefferis and a female servant.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa, Dec. 24.
17	Clan Fraser (s)	Green	Kurrachee, Jan. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	King Arthur (s)	Doert	Persian Gulf.
	Albuera	Robinson	Cochin.
	Oregon	Thorren	Diamond Island.
17	Rydal Hall (s)	Lloyd	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Ship Joshua Nicholson, Pottinger, to Calcutta.
Ship America, Meling, to Akyab.
Ship George Skolfield, Forsaith, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Fraser, to London.
Steamer Kashgar, to China.
Steamer Coconada, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Manilla, to Genoa.
Steamer Olympia, to Glasgow and Genoa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s).—122 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Linhope (s)—39 bales cotton, Bhimjee Dewcurn ; 55 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 8 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 73 bales cotton and 10 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 70 bales wool and 98 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee ; 88 bales wool, Bunichund Fukerchund ; 31 bales wool, Goculdass Dewchund ; 838 cwts wheat, John Campbell and Co ; 28 bales cotton twist wast, Khufanbhoy Damaney ; 600 cwts musteer seed, Gamnadass Nursendass ; 36 bales cotton, Damoder Kessowjee ; 27 bales wool Beecherdass Prajee ; 22 bales wool, Khimchund Govindjee.
Speke Hall, (s).—190 cwts bones, Nuzerally Purdhan ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 9,000 cwts wheat and 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, P Sanquet and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 600 cwts cotton roping, Tullockchund Shapoorjee ; 1,000 cwts bones, Shapoorjee Burzorjee ; 126 bales wool, Ralli Brothers ; 415 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s),—29 cases cardamoms, Hurjewan Mohundass ; 20 cwts horns, Sulliman Hasum ; 16 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hussum ; 14 bales skins, M Syed Shirazoodin and Co ; 13 bales skins, Vana and Syed Mohidin S and Co ; 9 bales skins and hides, Adum Mohidin and Co ; 24 bales skins, Mahamed Ally and Co ; 19 bales hides, Shaik Odman T N Merra and Co ; 10 bales skins, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co ; 3 cases gum, 9 bales senna leaves 696 packages coffee 52 cases tea and 11 cases cardamoms, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mathew Curtis (s)—110 cwts horns, Datardina Mowjee ; 26 bales hides, Ramoobhoy Russoolbhoy ; 201 cases olibanum, Datardina Mowjee ; 12 cases fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 78 boxes colombo roots, Hassumbhoy Thaver ; 180 cwts olibanum, Cassem Soomar ; 42½ cwts gum, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 330 cwts jawarce, A Sunker ; 75 cases olibanum, Khakeebhoy Pudoomjee ; 25 cases gum and 48 cases olibanum, Mannek Luckumsey ; 125 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Peraz ; 8 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 8 bales hides Mahomed Corjee ; 10 bales hides, Nensey-bhoy Gaujee.
Clan Fraser (s)—325 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 800 cwts wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj ; 13,600 cwts wheat, F. Masoti and Co ; 530 cwts linseed, Ebram Joosub ; 108 cwts coir yarn, Dhurumsee Vishram : 175 cwts coir yarn, Soondherdass Govindjee and Co ; 91 cwts Linseed, Haiee Hassoom Oomar ; 9 cases fishmaws, 15 cwts cotton seed and ¼ cwts ivory Allymahomed Hassum.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Abbey Town—1,800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Olympia (s).—390 bales cotton, Knoop and Co : 500 bales cotton, 300½ cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 3,900 cwts gingellyseed and 3,549 wheat, wolkart Brothers ; 23,000 cwts gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Manilla (s)—4,710½ cwts gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 10,267 cwts wheat and 6,028½ cwts gingellyseed, Valkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Haurwarth (s)—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 300 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Sumatra (s)—3 chests tea, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Sheikh (s)—3,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hurwarth (s)—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Manilla (s)—865 cwts groundnuts Volkart Brothers ; 1,198½ cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—26 bales blue-cloth 100 bales cotton and 30 bags pepper, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Olympia (s)—2,857 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 4,380 cwts wheat, Masotti and Co.
Manilla (s)—1,000 cwts wheat and 3,999 cwts gingelly seed, Rali Brothers ; 2,000 cwts mowra flower and 1657½ cwts gingellyseed Sulzer and Co ; 518 pieces walnut wood, T. Bozzoni ; 600 cwts horns, P. Sanquet and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Olympia (s)—16 cwts almond, 9½ cwts chemel seed, 4½ cwts hemz, 8 cwts turmeric, 7½ cwts ginger, 4,800 cocoanuts, 4½ cwts rose flower and 3½ cwts colingo[n]. E. L. Moolchund.

FOR SUEZ.

Olympia (s)—20 cwts patch leaves, 14½ cwts necotur, 15 cwts hemez, 7 cwts cardamoms, 15 cwts chemel seed, 12 cwts nuckla, and 60 cwts sandalwood. E. L. Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura (s)—100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s)—50 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, and 100 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed ; 50 bales twist, B. and A. Hormarjee ; 1123 cwts raisins, Goolam Hoosein Hajee Ismail Sidick, Dawoodbhoy Husson ; 49 bales cotton, 22 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, and 153 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 15 bales twist, Mahomed, Oomer ; 151 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co ; 30 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 16 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 41 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 18.

(Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

319-80—C Tyabjee—Sema Vekia and others' vs Shaik Mahomed H. Shaik Bebunbhoy—J C Cama.—Part heard.
320-80—In person—(a pauper) Crustnabai vs Namia Crustnaji Warker—In person.—Part heard.
121-80—Jefferson B and D—Yussonjee Jewraj vs Mowjee Gundarjee—Howard B—Part heard.
361-80—Craigie, L and O—Panbai and another vs Cana Dewa and others—H Bicknell.
396-80—Balkrishna and B—Gangadal Rajana Hanmantoo and another vs Panda Abboo Saiboo—Janardhen and H.
386-78—Jefferson B and D—Canjee Roopjee vs Tarachund Pragjee and others—Ardeshir and H.

On Judge's summons from chambers.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1865, and in the matter of the East India Bank in liquidation, R M Sayani and another vs the Official Liquidators —Ardeshir and H and Payne and Gilbert.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

544-80—M. H. Khan—Bechersing Sabhasing vs Nowla Futta and others—Janardhen and H.
552-80—Hore C and B—Dharamchund Kasari vs Toolsidas Oomersey and others.
554-80—In person—Luckmidass Nuthubhoy vs Abdulhoosein Essobbhoy.

Long Causes.

621-79—H Bicknell—Mirza Sabutally Vullud, &c. vs Pandoorung Ramchundra—Janardhen and H.—Part heard.
313-80—Mulice and B—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirung Raghoonath—Inverarity B and D.
322-80—Tobin and B—the L B and M Bank vs Mowjee Meghjee—H W Payne.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

525-80—Nanu and H—Muncherjee Jewanjee Panthaky vs Pestonjee Hormusjee Panthaky—Payne and Gilbert.
539-80—Balkrishna and B—Jaitha Rumchord and others vs Pandoorung Amalee Kakutmar.

Long Causes.

267-80—Ardeshir and H—Meherbai and another vs Perozbai—Chalk and W.

Short Cause.

456-80—Smith and F—Luckumsey Govindjee and others vs Hurpall Caniee and others—Shapurjee and T. Part heard.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

418-79—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Narayan Junardhen—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Adams, Lieut., 66th Regt., on leave, from Kandahar.

JANUARY 15.

Kemble, Captain, 30th Regt., on duty, from Deolalee.
Simor, Major, 34th Bengal N. I.. from leave, from England.
Lang, 2nd Lieut., 6th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Kalkot.
Anderson, Lieut. Col., 18th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Mhow.
Brabazon, Captain, 10th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Campbell, Lieut., 2-16th Foot, on leave, from Cananore.
Purchas, Lieut., 48th Regt., to join, from Chambattia.

JANUARY 16.

Bowlby, Captain, 48th Regt., to join, from Secundrabad.
Gallway, Surg., on duty, from Lucknow,
Mayers, Captain, 66th Regt., on duty, from Kandahar.
Waghorn, Surg. Major, on duty, from Kandahar.
Willy, Captain, 8th Madras N. I., on leave, from Australia.
McVittie, Surg. Major, on leave, from Momenabad.
Waid, Surg., on duty, from Broach.
Warter, Major, R. H. A., to join, from Umballa.
Harris, Lieut. Col., R. A., on duty, from Rawal Pindee.

JANUARY 17.

Thacker, Col., 11th Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Scott, Lieut., 8th Foot, on duty, from Cawanpore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Stack, Lieut. Col., 3rd Light Cavalry, to join, to Afghanistan.
Young, Lieut., R. A., on sick leave, to England.
Browne, Surg. Major, on furlough, to England.
Clay, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on furlough, to Malta.
Campigne, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Burridge, Captain, R. A., to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Wilson, 2nd Lieut., to join, to Burmah.
Cockeran, 2nd Lieut., 77th Foot, to join, to Burmah.
Thornton. 2nd Lieut., 77th Foot, to join, to Burmah.
Dyer, 2nd Lieut., 77th Foot, to join, to Burmah.
Lang, 2nd Lieut., 6th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.
Limond, Col., R. E., on furlough, to England.
MacDonnell, Lieut., R.E., on sick leave, to England.
Melvill, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., on sick leave, to Suez.
Carter, Major, 4th Rifles, on duty, to Quetta.
Jackson, Captain, Pol. Dept., on furlough, to England.

JANUARY 16.

Adams, Lieut., 66th Regt., on leave, to Khandalla.

JANUARY 17.

Richards, 2nd Lieut., 88th Regt., on leave, to England.
Swinburne, Major, Army Pay Dept., on leave, to England.
Field, Lieut., 17th Regt., from leave, to Sattara.
Kelsey, Major, 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Lucknow.
Halley, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Benares.
Gott, Lieut., R. M. L. I., to join, to Mhow.
Vanes, Captain, 2nd Sind Horse, on sick leave, to Matheran.
Stubbs, Lieut., 63rd Regt., on sick leave, to England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

1 Quarter-master J. Pearse having resigned his appointment, Quartermaster Sergent A. F. Soundá will, pending the sanction of Government, conduct the duties of Quarter-master to the Corps from this date until further orders, and will receive over charge in the course of the day.

2. The usual Adjutant's parade will take place on Wednesday, the 9th instant at the Oval, near the Bandstand, at 6-30 a.m. Red uniform, with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn at this parad.

3. Members wishing to compete for the Simla Contest can do so on Saturday morning next at the Coola rango.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 11.

Major-Genl. J. F. Pennycuick, C. B., R. A., is, on promotion to that rank, directed to proceed to England and report himself to the Horse Guards, handing over the temporary command of the Presidency district to the next senior officer.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Bl. Cavy.—Lieut. J. de C. D. Meade, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squdn. Officer, vice Tytler, appointed to the Judge Advocate Genl's Dept.

27th N. I.—Lieut. G. A. Williams, Wing Officer (on furlough), to be Qr.-Mr., with effect from date of joining.

Lieut.-Col. N. H. Harris, R. A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to England, and join the 1st Bgde, into which he has been promoted.

Major H. de G. Warter, R. H. A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to England, and join B Batty A. Bgde. R. H. A., into which he has been permitted to exchange.

Major W. R. C. Brough, A.-B. R. H. A., is reappointed member of the annual casting committee, upper circle, vice Major H. C. Magenis, L.-C. R. H. A., relieved.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major J. S. H. Algar, 60th Rifles, is directed to proceed to Meerut, to join the 2nd Battn. of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

Capt. C. S. Gordon, 2nd Battn. 14th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, reporting himself in writing on arrival to the Adjt.-Genl. of the Forces, Horse Guards, with a view to his joining the appointment of Adjt. of the 7th West York Volunteer Rifle Corps, for which he has been selected.

Major H. de S. Isaacson, R. A., is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Deolalie, and join G Batty 3rd Bgde. R. A., to which he has been transferred.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 982, dated 24th Dec., 1880, Capt. W. C. Farwell, Bgde.-Major, is posted to Agra.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 6th Oct., 1880, page 568, Lieut. W. W. Lloyd is permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the 7th N. I. and to revert to the 1-24th Foot. Lieut. Lloyd will proceed to England, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. J. H. Lamont, 9th Lancers, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

Lieut. S. H. Exham, R. Engrs., whose tour of Indian services has expired, will proceed to England, at the public expense, reporting himself on arrival to the Deputy Adjt.-Genl. R. Engrs., Horse Guards.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed :—

Southern Afghanistan Field Force Order, dated the 15th Nov., appointing Capt. W. F. Nuttall, 63rd Foot, as Staff Officer to the Force, vice Lieut. E. Hanstock, 15th Regt.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rawal Pindi Division order, dated the 11th Dec., appointing Lieut. W. B. Wilson, 12th Bl. Cavy., to act as Deputy Judge Advocate at a general court, martial to be assembled at Jhelum.

Jubbulpore Station order, dated the 31st Dec., directing Col. W. G. M. Strickland, 13th Madras N. I., to assume command of the station, vice Col. C. Elgee, 1-32nd Foot, and during the absence of the officer commanding the Saugor district.

Almora Station Order, dated the 16th Dec., directing Lieut. J. A. S. Thomson, 3rd Goorkhas, to officiate as Station Staff Officer.

Nowshera Station Order, dated the 12th Oct. appointing Capt. W. C. Farwell, on return from field service, to resume the duties of Station Staff Officer and Supdt. of the Sudder Bazaar, vice Capt. F. deL. Morison, 2-1st Foot.

Barrackpore Garrison Order, dated the 21st Dec. appointing Capt. W. D. Corfe, R. A., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Major C. J. Deshon, ordered to proceed to England.

9th N. I.,—Regtl Order, dated the 10th Dec. appointing Second Lieut F. G. R. Ostrehan, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, and Offg Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties, no other officer being available, vice Lieut. A. T. Weller on furlough.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 13.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, the undermentioned Veterinary Surgns., having completed five years' service in India, will proceed to England, during the present trooping season for a tour of home duty, viz :—

1st Class Veterinary Surgn. J. J. Meyrick, R. A. ;
1st Class Veterinary Surgn. J. Anderson, R. A.
1st Class Veterinary Surgn. J. B. W. Skoulding, R. H. A., recently employed on the Transport Dept., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C., is posted to Umballa for duty.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed :—

Cavalry Bgde. Order, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, dated 21st Nov., appointing Capt. G. R. Gambier, R. A., Provost Marshal to the brigade, with effect from the above date, vice Lieut. the Hon'ble. F. Colborne, 53rd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

100th Foot—Regtl. Order, dated the 21st Dec., appointing Lieut. C. B. Judge to officiate as interpreter, vice Short.

10th Bengal Lancers—Regtl. Order, dated the 5th Nov., making the following Offg. appointments, consequent upon Bgde.-Genl. C. H. Palliser, C. B., vacating the command on promotion to the Bgde. Staff :—

Major D. M. Strong, Squdn. Comdr., to officiate as Comdt.
Capt. S. D. Barrow, Squdn. Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Comd., vice Barnes.
Lieut. C. G. F. Fagon, Squdn. Officer, to officiate as Squdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Strong.
Lieut. R. C. Onslow, Offg. Squdn. Officer, to officiate as Squdn. Comdr., vice Barrow.
15th N. I—Regtl. Order, dated the 7th Dec., appointing Lieut. T. Lay, Offg. Wing. Officer on probation, to officiate as Adjt., vice Lieut. H. S. FitzGerald, on leave.
27th Punjab N. I—Regtl. Order, dated the 24th Nov., appointing Capt. L. J. H. Grey, Offg. Wing. Officer, to officiate s Qr.-Mr., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, appointed Offg. Adjt., with effect from the 7th Nov., there being no other officer available.

Dated the 8th Dec., appointing Lieut. J. W. Thruston, Wing Officer, on return from sick leave, to officiate as Qr.-Mr., vice Capt. L. J. H. Grey.

Dated the 10th Dec., appointing Capt. L. J. H. Grey, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt., vice Lieut. A. E. P. Burn, on leave, and consequent on Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, being transferred to the 35th N. I., no other officer being available.

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MARSHALL'S UTERINE,
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Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

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BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

MAHABLESHWAR HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.
UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EXHIBITION will be held on or about the 25th April next, in the New Badminton Courts, at Mahableshwar.

Valuable prizes for fruits, flowers, and vegetables will be open to competition to all *bonâ fide* growers throughout the Bombay Presidency.

For prize-list and other particulars apply to the undersigned or to the SUPERINTENDENT OF MAHABLESHWAR.

Full programme will issue shortly.

T. H. STEWART, Collector of Satara.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANT LIFE.

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THE ONLY FOOD—(SAVORY & MOORE'S).

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SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON.
Obtainable everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE I TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

PENDER—January 13th, at Footscray-place, Kent, of typhoid fever, contracted at Rome, Henry Denison Pender, son of John Pender, M. P., aged 28 years,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—January 6th, at Gaya, the wife of C. L. Harrison, of a son.
CROMBIE—January 8th, at Simla, the wife of Dr. A. Crombie, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
LLOYD—January 9th, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Lloyd, Agra, of a son.
CROWE—January 11th, at Morar, the wife of Major Crowdy, R.E., of a son.
JOHNSON—January 12th, at Lucknow, the wife of F. Godschall Johnson (late 11th Hussars), of a son.
SLANEY—January 11th, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Mr. H. Slaney, Overseer, D. P. W., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STOKES—BACON—January 11th, at Lucknow, G. J. Stockes, Ordnance Department, Allahabad, to Emma, second daughter of Mr. J. Bacon, of Lucknow.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1881.

THE Greeks are losing patience, or are pretending to lose it. The Hellenic Government has informed the Ambassadors of two of the Great Powers that hostilities against Turkey will be commenced at the end of the present month. If the Greeks have made up their minds irrevocably to stake all upon a throw of the dice, it is very chivalrous of them to give a fortnight's notice of their intention to the enemy, so that he may mass his very superior forces for their destruction. We are prosaic enough to see in the communication made to the two Ambassadors an intimation that Greece wants to be very much persuaded to keep the peace for a little longer. If that was the real motive which actuated the Greek Cabinet, the success of the diplomatic ruse must be very gratifying. The efforts of the Powers to bring about a pacific solution of the frontier question have been redoubled. The Porte, which has been suggesting to the Powers the propriety of negotiating for a peaceful settlement of the Greek question, will no doubt be additionally anxious to come to terms when the day is fixed for the beginning of a war of which no one can see the end, whatever may be the ultimate result with regard to Greece herself. Servia was defeated and Bulgaria almost taken when that principality declared war against the Sultan ; but before peace was re-established Constantinople was in greater peril than Belgrade, and the existence of Turkey in Europe was more compromised than that of Servia. The lesson has not been lost on the Porte. If Greece does actually send forty thousand men across the frontier, their defeat—probable enough in itself—will not end the business. And to avert the danger no doubt very great sacrifices will be made, however reluctantly. This last threat of Greece may, paradoxically enough, be the forerunner of peace rather than of war. But matters are visibly approaching a crisis ; the present state of tension cannot be prolonged indefinitely.

SIR FRANK SOUTER deserves praise for the thoroughness of the inquiry which he so promptly instituted in regard to the charge of gambling trumped up by certain policemen against a number of respectable men in the middle of December. The particulars of that case cannot have been forgotten. A number of Parsee gentlemen were in the habit of passing the evening at a small club-house in Parell, and amusing themselves at times by playing cards,—but not for money. Inspector Meehan, with a friend of his named Sharp, who was not in the police, a havildar, and some sepoys, pounced on the club one evening, and, accusing the inmates of being engaged in gambling, arrested and searched them. The havildar, it is stated, threw some small pieces of money on the chowpat-board, so as to make it appear that the game was being played for money The Parsees who were searched were most of them men of very considerable property, yet although they possessed ample means and they were, by the police hypothesis, met together for the purpose of gambling, very

TELEGRAMS.

THE KOHLAPUR CONSPIRACY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOHLAPUR, JAN. 17.

The sixteenth witness went with the last witness of yesterday and Appa bin Balgonda, Appa bin Dewajee, and Rama bin Tookaram Mali to the Holar's house, whom he heard giving orders for the murder of the Europeans.

OPENING OF A MASONIC LODGE IN SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JAN. 17.

A deputation of the Grand Lodge of the Scottish Constitution opened Lodge Hamilton here to-night. Right Worshipful Brother M. N. Wadia was installed first Master. The installation ceremony was ably performed by Grand Secretary Brother Edwin Freeborn.

THE JEYPORE (MADRAS) DISTURBANCES.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

With reference to the threatened disturbances in the Jeypore Agency, Madras Presidency, information has been received that all cause of uneasiness is believed to have been removed without bloodshed, and before the arrival of reinforcements.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THREATENING ASPECT OF THE GREEK QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 16.

Two of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers at the Porte have been apprised that Greece intends commencing hostilities against Turkey at the end of this month. The efforts of the Powers to bring about a pacific solution of the Greek-Frontier question are therefore being redoubled.

NOTE FROM THE PORTE TO ITS REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 16.

The Porte has again sent a Note to its representatives abroad calling attention to the continued Greek preparations for war, and suggesting negotiations with the Powers for a peaceful settlement with Greece.

THE RUSSIANS AND TURCOMANS.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 16.

Despatches have been received from General Skobeleff's head-quarters which state that the Tekke-Turcomans had made three desperate attacks on his siege-works and camp before Geok Tepe, but were each time repulsed after severe fighting.

On the 10th instant the Russian forces stormed the outworks of the fortifications of Geok Tepe, when heavy losses were sustained by both sides.

THE EXPLOSION AT SALFORD.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The cause of the explosion at the Salford armoury, which was alleged to have been the work of Fenians, is still unknown.

OBITUARY.

Major General Annesley Knox Gore, Madras Staff Corps.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 15.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, outward-bound for Bombay, left Suez at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 16th instant.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ do. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver	51d.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¼
Departure—Reversdale.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 16, 12-5 P. M.

French mail-steamer Sindh, from Suez, arrived.

GALLE, JAN. 17, 6-30 A. M.

French mail-steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.

THE *Deccan Herald* heaps honours on the head of Sir Frank Souter, our respected Commissioner of Police, in recording his decision in the "alleged Parsee gambling case at Poona." It styles him "Sir Frank Souter, Bart., K.C.S.I." We should all be glad to see Sir Frank both a baronet and a K.C.S.I., but he has not attained to either honour yet, being a simple Knight and a Companion of the Star of India only, not a Knight Commander of that order.

A MAN was badly mauled by a tiger in the Lahore zoological gardens a day or two ago. The beast has latterly been rather savage, owing probably to being frequently teazed.

WRITING of the death of Mr. G. Aberigh-Mackay the *Englishman* says:—There are few Anglo-Indians who will not feel that in robbing them of the witty and genial pen of Ali Baba, death has inflicted on them a personal loss. No local writer of the present generation has probably done more to beguile the weariness of Indian existence than the author of "One Day in India."

THE North West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended the 12th January states that there was no rain during the week, except slight rain in Sahrunpore. More rain is wanted for the unirrigated crops, which are withering up in places. Irrigated rabi promises well. The markets continue well supplied. Prices have fallen slightly in Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Cawnpore, Moradabad, and Jhansi, but are elsewhere stationary. Labour is still in demand, and works are not yet required. People are emigrating from parts of Cawnpore in search of work. The general public health is good, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in Allahabad and small-pox and fever in Agra. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and in part of Jhansi and Allahabad.

WE learn from the London *City Press* that Lord Ripon has entrusted the administration of ecclesiastical affairs in India to one of the members of council, the Hon. James Gibbs, a brother of the Rev. Michael Gibbs, Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of London. Mr. Gibbs is better known in Bombay as the late Senior Member of Council.

IT is notified in General Orders that during the year 1881 ninety officers of the Staff Corps and Calvary and Infantry of the Indian Army will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full-pay pension of a colonel (£456-5-0 per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the colonel's allowance, or its capitalized value, as they may prefer. This offer is restricted to substantive lieutenant colonels who shall have completed 28 years' service, from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, 1st, have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September, 1866, and can claim the colonel's allowance under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September, 1866, or 2ndly, may be entitled under G. O. G. G. of the 12th September, 1862, to the colonel's allowance after 12 years' service in the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—For Bengal 40, for Madras 30, for Bombay 20.

A REPORT has been current that General Daood Shah, sometime Commander-in-Chief of the Kabul army, was beguiling the time of his expatriation by writing a history of the events which occurred in Afghanistan between the date of the treaty of Gundamuck and the massacre of the Embassy. The revelations of a writer so well informed as Daood Shah would certainly be interesting, if they could be accepted as wholly reliable. The friends of Yakub Khan put forward an explanation of the untoward circumstances of September, 1879, by ascribing to a trio of the most conspicuous chiefs at Kabul, viz., Daood Shah, the Mustaphi Habeeboolah, and Wazir Shah Mahomed, the original movement which culminated in the outbreak at the Residency. It was alleged that great defalcations were discovered in the treasury after the death of the Ameer Shere Ali, and that to divert the attention of his successor Yakub, from an enquiry which might have been inconvenient to the officer named, the Herati regiments were incited to create a disturbance. It was not, of course, contemplated that a result so fatal would follow. It was only hoped that, in the new object of attention, the affairs of the treasury might escape notice.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* has received farther particulars from Turkistan of the conflict between the troops of Ayoub Khan, under Mahomed Hashim Khan, and those of the Ameer, under Esa Khan. The former having occupied Maimana, Esa Khan, with a force of some 4,000 men, proceeded to attack them. He was, however, himself surprised and attacked in the night at a place one march from Maimana, and suffered a complete defeat. Many of his men deserted him and joined Hashim Khan, the remainder falling back on Sari Pul. Esa Khan himself fled to Mazar-i-Sharif. Hashim Khan next advanced on Sari Pul, where he was joined by the defeated troops of Esa Khan. It is reported that Shere Mahomed Khan, a son of the Barukzai chief, Pir Mahomed Khan, has been exiled to Russian territory by the Ameer. He was met and recognised in Turkistan *en route* to his destination. The report of three messengers from the Russian Government at Tashkend having arrived is repeated. These persons, it is stated, adopted the ordinary Afghan dress, and are lodged in one of the Secretariat offices at Kabul. Kazi Abdul Kadur, who is the channel of communication between the British and Kabul Governments, is said to have been prohibited from mentioning the circumstance. Afghan public opinion is reported to be very strong against the chances of Abdul Rahman's permanence of power. Yakub Khan is still popularly regarded as the rightful Ameer, and next to him Wali Mahomed Khan is reported as the most influential member of the family of Dost Mahomed Khan. The common opinion expressed among the Afghans is, that were the British Government to acquit and set free Yakub Khan, the moment the ex-Ameer set foot on Afghan territory the whole people would desert Abdul Rahman, and go over to Yakub as one man.

"TOMMY ATKINS" writes to the Lahore paper to ventilate a grievance in the ranks. He states that the 1st Battalion 8th (The King's) Regiment, after being on foreign service for nearly thirteen years, was ordered to Aden at the latter end of 1877, to remain there twelve months, and proceed thence to England. Previous to leaving India, the battalion was thrown open for any men to volunteer to any other regiment in the country, who might wish to do so, these men so volunteering receiving the usual bounty of Rs. 60. There were a great number of men in the battalion who were unfortunate enough to re-engage to complete 21 years for a pension. These men having been 8, 9, 10, 11, and some even 13 years on foreign service with the regiment, did not volunteer to any other corps in India, simply because they were anxious to return to England, after remaining at Aden twelve months; but to their great surprise, on the regiment being ordered home from Aden in September, 1878, it was then read out that any man who had re-engaged since the 1st January, 1872, in England, or since the 1st January, 1873, in India, would not be allowed to proceed home, but would be transferred to the 2nd Battalion, then on active service in Afghanistan. The consequence was, about forty men were compelled to return to India after having actually spent 12, 13, and 14 years in the country. They will thus be compelled to remain until the 2nd Battalion returns home, and will then have spent the whole of their 21 years' service in India, very much against their will. I can hardly think, he says, that it is the intention of the Government to inflict such a severe hardship on Her Imperial Majesty's soldiers as this. Surely there is a mistake somewhere, which wants rectifying. It is quite hard enough upon a man to spend one term of ten years in a country like this, without being compelled to remain in it for 20 and 21 years; and to make the matter worse, the men who were thus sent back from Aden did not receive one farthing bounty, which they could have received, if they had wished to remain in the country, by simply volunteering to any other corps. Short-service men who had enlisted for six years, and had completed three and four years, were allowed to proceed home with the 1st Battalion.

THE *Englishman* is of opinion that the late unfortunate state of things at Kohima, when traced to its true causes, seems conclusive against the suitability of that place for a military station, for though the garrison is no longer in the imminent peril that it was during a great part of last month, it is evident that it is only with extreme difficulty, and at a disproportionate cost, that it can be maintained in its present situation in a state of either efficiency or security. At the beginning of last month, our contemporay is credibly informed, the whole of the Naga transport was reduced to ninety one ponies and a hundred and thirty coolies, the consequence being that the garrison was on one occasion three days without food, and was never seldom more than one day's supply on hand. It is hardly to be wondered at that this privation has brought on scurvy, and half the garrison are prostrated with that loathsome disease. Until a few days ago, had the Nagas broken out, it would have been impossible to move a man without looting the villages to obtain supplies. This state of things is due to no want of forethought or of energy on the part of the transport department, but solely to the inaccessibility of the station. To get to Kohima eighty-four miles of low, marshy forest land, and several chains of high mountains have to be crossed. Even if the situation of Kohima were in other respects a practicable one, the expense which must be incurred for transport to maintain it is enormous. Between November, 1879, and September, 1880, no less than a hundred and sixty elephants died, exclusive of animals belonging to planters and zemindars which were returned to their owners in a moribund condition, and have since died, and had to be paid for. Since September last many more have died; but it cannot be said how many. What with hire and compensation, the expenditure on this item alone during the past year has been six lakhs of rupees. Added to this, the whole of the pony transport has died off, and been renewed, and the loss of life among the unfortunate coolies who worked in the Terai during the rains has been frightful.

MR. H. RIVETT-CARNAC has contributed to the last number of the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal" a paper which claims the attention of antiquarians. The writer, whilst encamped out near Sankisa in the Fatehgarh district last year, came across some specimens of clay and stone discs among the neighbouring Buddhist ruins, whose great resemblance to similar objects described and figured by Dr. Schliemann in his work "Troy and its Remains" excited his attention and curiosity. Subsequent research led to the tracing of minute similarities; and the result is embodied in the paper. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with the help of plates and by literary descriptions, shows some very detailed resemblances between his discs and those found by Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik, and similar discs very commonly found in Northern and Central Italy. He regards them as being for the most part of the nature of votive offerings, and some as having served the purpose of amulets. The interesting question in connexion with the matter is whether, from the acknowledged similarities of the discs found in such distant localities as the North-West of India, Italy, and Hissarlik, any more important inference than that of accidental coincidence may be drawn. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for his part, believes that the resemblance is something more than a chance one.

THE novel devices to which the Government of India now and again lends itself by way of promoting the trade of the country and increasing its resources are, says the *Englishman*, exemplified in its action with regard to the traffic rates on the newly opened Rajputana Railway. The opening of this line has reduced the distance between Agra and Bombay by 270 miles. Passengers moving and goods sent from one place to the other, it might be thought, would be allowed the advantage of a shorter journey in a smaller charge than that of the older route over the E. I. and G. I. P. lines. An acute Government foreseeing the chances of some traffic being thus diverted from the older route, has ruled that passenger and goods rates on both routes shall be the same between these points, irrespective of the difference of mileage. Long ago Burke saw reason to record that he had known persons calling themselves statesmen who acted in the spirit of pedlars. There are a good many high Government officials in this country who can conceive of no higher standard in the conduct of Government affairs.

A SINGULAR story says the *Daily News*, reaches us from the Island of Réunion. Lately a vessel called the Marguérite, laden with a cargo of Indian coolies, arrived at that colony from Pondicherry. The coolies, to the number of 300 or 400, were drawn from the presidency of Madras, and were therefore all British subjects. Owing to the depressed commercial condition of Réunion, the captain of the Marguérite was unable to dispose of the Indians to the planters; and therefore leaving them at that place, he proceeded to Mauritius in the hope of finding that the labour market there was not equally overstocked. When he interviewed the authorities of the British colony he was surprised to find that they disapproved of British subjects being hawked about from port to port, as if they were so many bales of cotton. The matter was referred to the home Government, and we have no doubt that in consequence steps have been taken to secure protection for this wandering cargo of human beings. The Convention which regulates coolie immigration provides that the Indians shall be allowed to leave their country only under contracts either with the Government, or with individual planters of the colony to which they are conveyed. There could have been no contracts in the case of the Marguérite. The labourers were collected in Madras, and exported from Pondicherry as a mercantile venture; and if there had not been a glut of coolies in Réunion, we should probably never have known that so irregular a transaction had taken place. It is manifest that the Indian Government does not exercise adequate surpervision over the coolie immigration which flows from Pondicherry, and that more stringent measures are called for in order to prevent the traffic from degenerating into a species of slave trade.

AN interesting article to Indian readers is "Justice in the Punjab"—December number of *Belgravia*—by Major Harcourt, who has been employing the leisure hours of his furlough in writing magazine articles and contributing sketches to the *Graphic*. The article is chiefly a description of the roguery and idiocy which a judicial officer in the Punjab has to deal with in the daily discharge of his duties. There is a good story of a disappointed suitor who "solemnly lighted a vast torch outside the court and paraded this up and down, as a sort of practical hint that more light was required within."

THE EXTRAORDINARY CONSPIRACY AT KOHLAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

NINTH DAY, JANUARY, 14.

GOPAL RAOJEE, age 19, caste Brahmin, occupation writer, residence Kodawade.—Of the accused before the court I know Guru Sidh, Dhondoo Annajee, and Dajee Bappujee. (Points them out.) Dajiba is my uncle. The other two used to come to our house at Kodawade, that is how I came to know them. Guru Sidh came to our house about five or six times from the beginning of March to June last. Dhondo Anajee came once in the month of August. He came to visit the Bawa (Guru Sidh). He was accompanied by Janbhale Bawa. Anna Bawa Govinda and Vithu Hajam came at the same time. They were all sitting in the sopha, and taking. Dajiba was sitting with them. Their conversation was of raising a rebellion at Panhalla and Kohlapur, and placing the Bowa (Guru Sidh) on the gadi. I cannot remember who said this.

By the court.—I did not hear Guru Sidh say "put me on the gadi."

Examination continued.—Again about five or six days before Dewali all the above accused, with the exception of Dhondo Anajee, came again. Dajiba was in the house. Anna Bawa said to the people assembled, "Let us attack some place, collect some money, and commence the rebellion." Guru Sidh used to be called by the people Chima Sahib Maharaj. I first heard him called by this name in February or March last. All the people spoke of him as such. I also was told by Dajiba that he was Chima Sahib, Maharaj of Kohlapur. I also asked what he had come for. Dajiba said because he was an acquaintance. All the people who came to visit Guru Sidh used to call him Chima Sahib. When he used to come to us we used to feed and look after him. The letter shown to me is in the handwriting of Dajiba "(read and recorded), it is as follows:—"To Ganu Ramoshi of Thergaum. After blessings. Having undertakements up to Rs. 30, you should come necessarily. Do not fail. I am at Kodawade. Consider this to be the final interview. Do not fail. With blessings."

Cross-examination.—I have never had any conversation personally with Guru Sidh, nor he with me. I have never heard any one actually address the Guru Sidh as Chima Sahib Maharaj. I have never heard Guru Sidh say that he was Chima Sahib. I had never seen Dhondo Punt before he came to our house at Kodawade, nor again after the occasion I have mentioned. I have spoken to him and asked him what he came for, and he has replied for a visit; nothing else. I cannot remember at what hour of the day Dhondo Anajee came and went. I have never left my village from last February until last October, excepting for the purpose of going to neighbouring villages of which I am Kulkarni. When Dhondo Anajee was at our house I only remember seeing him talk to Dajiba. I cannot remember what their conversation was about. I was sent for to Panhalla by the Mamletdar in the Shrawan month last for the jamabundi. I was fifteen days there in the month of Shrawan, and fifteen days in the previous month of Ashadh. I went to the four villages in my charge in the month of Bhadrapad to close the accounts. I cannot say who were the persons who actually spoke of the projected rebellion. I did not even know at the time who said the words. I just remember that much of the conversation as I came in from my fields. Guru Sidh was in the house when Dhondo Anajee came to visit him. This was after I returned from Panhalla. Govind Bhut did not come to our house on the day Dhondo Anajee came to visit the Bawa. I cannot remember on that occasion how many days the Bawa remained with us. I did not make a written memo. of the circumstances above mentioned. My mother is alive. I never informed any one, not even her, what has happened, and what I had heard. I cannot remember who dined with us on the day Dhondo Anajee came. I cannot remember whether it was in the daytime or at night that I heard the talk of the insurrection and placing Guru Sidh on the gadi. I live in the same house as Dajiba, Raghunath. Guru Sidh was present when Anna Bawa talked of the "attack." I was at my house on the Ganesh-chaturthi and Gowary festivals. Chatte Bawa and Guru Sidh were at our house too. I was present when the letter (exhibit 20) was written. Chatte Bawa said, "Ganoo Ramosi owes me thirty rupees, will you write for it?" He did not say what the money was owed him for. The letter was written and read by Dajiba to Chatte Bawa, to whom he then gave it. Chatte said this was the best letter to view, because he was going to Pandharpur. On the occasion that Dhondo Anajee came Chima Bappujee's sister was at our house. Dhondo Anajee took her away with him. She was not pregnant; she is a widow. It was on this occasion that I saw Dhondo Anajee—none other. Chima's sister was staying with us when Dhondo Anajee came to fetch her. I cannot remember if Chima himself was there too or not. Guru Sidh was at our house.

Re-examination.—The people who used to come to visit Guru Sidh used not to call him Chima Sahib to his face; they used to say that they had come for "darshan" to Chima Sahib, but when making obeisance to him they used not to call him by any name. The first conversation regarding putting Guru Sidh on the gadi took place in the sopha. Guru Sidh sat near. I did not hear him speak or remonstrate with the people, or say he was not Chima Sahib. I was present the whole sitting myself, or the general public everything I heard. The letter exhibit No. 20 was written in a portion of the house to the west of the main building. Chatte Bawa, Guru Sidh, and myself were present. The only letter I was about Pundharpur—nothing else. The Dajiba gave the letter to Chatte Bawa. Nothing further took place. They were sitting in this separate apartment before I went in. I can write. I have written letters for other people. When two persons in our house can write, and it becomes necessary to write a letter, the younger person is usually the writer. It is customary to write in a letter whom it is from and to whom. The conversation about Pundharpur only had reference to the going there, the reasons for the journey to be performed there, and the return. A last interview usually means the last in the world. Chatte Bawa did not say anything about burying himself alive or drowning himself in holy waters at Pundharpur. To Thergaumkar I know who is called Ganu Ramoshi. Thergaumkar, nor where the village of Thergaum is situated. The letter was written on the day Chatte Bawa came to our house. He stayed the following day, and went away. He never come to us again, neither did he agree to write to us. I also was told by Dajiba that he was coming to Kodawade, which was, I suppose, because he was there at the time. I heard Chatte Bawa say to Dajiba that Ganu Ramoshi owed him rupees thirty, and to write for it. He did not say what the debt was for. Dhondo Anajee came in the month of Shrawan. I cannot remember the day; it was daytime, towards evening. I did not see him arrive. The conversation I heard pass between him and Dajiba relative to the insurrection was when I had returned from my fields at noon-day. After that I went back to my fields again. I cannot remember when he took his departure, but I know it was not on the same day that he came. I cannot remember if he left morning or evening. Only Guru Sidh, Dajiba, Chatte Bawa, and myself were sitting in the place where the letter was written. The groom of Guru Sidh was in the next, verandah grooming his horse. He could see us, and might have heard what we were saying. I knew Dhondo Punt Anajee to be Dhondo Punt when he came to our house.

By the court.—I did not divulge the plot I had heard to the authorities because Anna Bawa threatened me in October. I did not report it to the Mamletdar when I was at Panhalla prior to this, because hearing all the Karkuns talking about the "bund" or insurrection, I concluded that the authorities knew all about it.

Joti Sakharam Gujar, age 39, caste Kulwadi, occupation police and revenue patil, residence Mahe-petta Karvir.—I know Guru Sidh. He came to my village in the month of Falgun, eleven months ago, one evening just about dusk. He came to the chawdi at the Vittoba's temple. He asked me for a place, or the man with him, who looked like a Brahmin, asked for a place. Guru Sidh was riding on a horse. I replied there was no place for him to put up in my village. He asked for grain, &c. I said there were no shops. The man on horseback, Guru Sidh, said to the man on foot, "Come along, Dajiba, we cannot be accommodated here." The man on foot replied, "Come along, maharaj." I could not recognize the other man, as it was dark. The two went to bed for the night. Guru Sidh came again subsequently to my village, about five or six days before the Navratra; he put up at the house of Lakhoo Patil. He came at about 8 a.m. I heard the village people saying, "the Maharaja has come," &c. I went to see him. When I got to the house Guru Sidh was sitting in the verandah with two men whose names I cannot recollect, at their dinner. Guru Sidh asked Lakhoo Patil who I was, and was told I was the police patil. I then asked Guru Sidh who he was. He replied, "I am Chima Sahib Maharaja; you must give me grain and fodder." I replied, "Plenty people come and ask for it, but you will not get any from me." He said, "Will you give it when 400 horse come and take it from you?"

Cross-examination.—Guru Sidh did not enter the village past the chawdi. He came along the Bidri road. I did not see him entering the village. I only saw him after he had arrived. I heard some women who had gone to fetch water first of all say that the Maharaja had come and was at Lakhoo Patil's. I cannot say which of the many women I heard say this. It was not one of Lakhoo Patil's women. There were none of the village near when I was threatened by Guru Sidh. Lakhoo Patil's women were in the house. I cannot say if they heard or not. I did not repeat the circumstance to anyone. There was no disorder before Guru Sidh's horse when I went there. His reason for telling me I must supply him with fodder and grain was because I am police patil, and with the exception of one small bundle of grass he had nothing with him to eat. When I first asked Guru Sidh who he was he said, "Do not you recognize me? I am Chima Sahib Maharaja; you must give me grain and fodder." With this exception and the threat of 400 horse, I do not remember his saying anything. After this, having some business with the fouzdar, I came to Kohlapur; and when I returned in the evening I heard that Guru Sidh had gone. I saw the fouzdar in Kohlapur. I did not tell him. I saw no reason for doing so. I have never seen the real Chima Sahib. I did not think anything of the circumstance; there was no proclamation against mendicants wandering about. I said at the time, "This man is an impostor; no one should give him any thing." I do not think any one but Guru Sidh's own party were present at the time. There was no retinue with Guru Sidh, only his two followers. I did not go to Bidd in February last when Guru Sidh first came to my village. I did not send after Guru Sidh to find out where he had gone, but in the morning I heard the people saying "The Bawa has gone to Badki." On this first occasion Raoji Khundoo Kalkarni was with me at the chawdi, when I refused Guru Sidh houseroom. No one was with me on the second occasion when I went to Lakhoo Patil's.

Lakhoo Appaji Gujar, age 30 or 35, caste Kulwadi, occupation agriculturist, residence Mahepetta, Kohlapur.—I only know Guru Sidh. I know him because he passed through my village about five or six days before the Dassara Amawashya, and I asked him to dine with me. I asked him because he looked a respectable sort of man. He dined with me, and I gave him eight annas. He was with me from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. The only person that I saw come to my house while the Bawa was there was my uncle, Dajiba Patil. I did not know until he was gone that Guru Sidh was called Chima Sahib. I did not entertain him because he was Chima Sahib. I deny that I said before the committing magistrate that Joti Patil and Raojee Kalkarni came to my house, and that I asked them who the former was.

Cross-examination.—I did not give any grain to the horse of Guru Sidh. I gave him some of my own fodder. There was plenty of fodder in my house. When I first saw Guru Sidh I took him for Bawa.

By the assessors.—I understand by the word "accused" those persons who are being tried in this court.

Patloo Subhana Jujor, age 30, caste Kulwadi, occupation agriculturist, residence Mahe, in petta Kohlapur.—I recognize Guru Sidh, the Bawa. I saw him at Lakhoo Patil's, at my village, last Bhadrapad. I heard the people saying, "The Maharaja has come." So I went to see him. I went to the house, and there saw Guru Sidh sitting. I asked him who he was. He said, "I am Chima Sahib Maharaja."

Cross-examination.—No one was there but myself. I never repeated the matter to anyone. I went straight to my fields. The time was between 10 and 11 a.m.

By the court.—I did not ask Guru Sidh of what place he was Maharaja, nor did I consider the matter in my mind.

Raoji Khando Kalkarni, age 50, caste Brahmin, occupation writer, residence Mahe, in petta Karvir.—I know Guru Sidh, the Bawa, and Shripatrao Haviidar. The former came twice to my village: the first time in February or March, the second in Bhadrapad or September. On the first occasion he came to Vittoba's temple at dusk. He was riding, and was accompanied by a Brahmin, who said they wanted some place in which to put up for the night. On being told that there was no accommodation, they went on to Bidd. On the second occasion I do not know at what time he came, but at about 11 a.m. I heard the village people saying amongst themselves, "Chima Sahib has come." I heard he was at Lakhoo Patil's house. I went there to see if he were the real Chima Sahib, Maharaja of Kohlapur, whom I had seen when he was on the Kohlapur gadi. I went and sat down near Guru Sidh, and he asked me who I was. I told him and asked him who he was. He replied, "Don't you know me? I am Chima Sahib, Maharaja of Kohlapur." I said, "How can that be? he was transported to Kurrachee, and died there." He said, "No, I am he. I got released." I said, "You are come here." I did not contradict him. I was certain that he was not the real Chima Sahib, and so came away. Guru Sidh said to me, "I am in want, give me something." I said I was too poor to give him anything.

Cross-examination.—I dined that day at noon. I do not remember what I did after dining. It was about an hour after dinner that I went to Lakhoo Patil's. It was an ordinary occasion, not a festival. I have land. I cannot remember having gone after dinner to the Gawandari field. I sometimes go to the fields, and sometimes I do not. No one of my village was present during my interview with Guru Sidh. I never remember repeating the conversation to anyone. Guru Sidh did not ask for anything in particular. He merely said, "Give me something." I was about twenty-five minutes with Guru Sidh, just sufficient for the conversation. I saw none of the members of Lakhoo's family. I cannot remember from whom I first learn that the Maharaja had come. I do not remember seeing Appa Patil or Joti Patil on that day. I cannot say if I saw them or not. I cannot remember if I went to chawadi or not. My son did not go anywhere on that day on State business. I do not know if Joti Patil did. I and Joti Patil used to meet every day. I cannot remember if we ever had any conversation on the subject of Chima Sahib. We may have. I also may have spoken to my son. I did not make a point of telling him, but I may have mentioned it to him. I made no report to the authorities of what I had heard Guru Sidh say. When Guru Sidh told me he was Chima Sahib Maharaj and had been released from Kurrachee, I thought he was some impostor who was endeavouring to gain a livelihood by pretending to be the Maharaja. I cannot say when he left the village. I do not know. I merely heard that he had gone the same day. I cannot say who told me or when.

Re-examination.—I knew Guru Sidh was not Chima Sahib Maharaja, so I never repeated the matter to the authorities. I did not think it was of sufficient importance, but merely a freak of a needy mendicant.

TENTH DAY, JANUARY 15.

RAMA BABAJI PATIL, age 45, caste Kulwadi, an agriculturist, residing in Koge, in Karvir petta, said.—I know Guru Sidh. I saw him, at Bidd about nine or ten months ago. I had gone to pay some money, Rs. 100 or Rs. 150, to a sowkar. Goorsidda and I saw Guru Sidh sitting in the verandah of the sowkar's house. The time was about 7 a. m. He had two horses and two fowls. People were coming to pay their respects to him and were giving him money—rupees, eight-aunas—cocoanuts, &c., and were calling him Chima Sahib Maharaj. I saw a woman, who was childless, present him with a cocoanut. When I was leaving at noon Guru Sidh asked me whence I came. I said from Koge. He said, "I am coming there." He came there the next day and put up at Mahadeva's temple. I had gone to my fields near the village. He had asked me my name on the previous day, and was now enquiring after me. One Babaji Chawan came to call me. I returned. Guru Sidh asked for food, and I gave him an offering (shida). He also asked for a small bill, which I gave him; and when he took his departure I gave him one rupee-and-a-half. I gave him all these things because I had seen the people at the sowkar's house do it. That afternoon the Bawa (Guru Sidh) took his two cocks about the village, and had some fighting. When he was again going in the evening I gave him a rupee, but he was dissatisfied, and asked me if I could not give more, seeing that I could offer to pay a couple of thousand rupees to the sowkar. So I gave him another eight annas. When the people at Bidd were giving Guru Sidh money and calling him Chima Sahib Maharaj, he only remarked to them on the smallness of the amount, saying "Will it hurt you to give more?" I also heard him say to them, "When I shall be on the gadi then you shall see."

Cross-examination by Mr. S. P. Bhide.—When I saw Guru Sidh at Bidd I was at a distance of five or six yards from him. I was sitting near the house-hold deities. I did not go to Guru Sidh. The sowkar was sitting between him and me. I did not see any body that day at the sowkar's on the same business as myself. I cannot say who were the people who told Bidd were coming to pay their respects to Guru Sidh and who called him Chima Sahib, because I do not belong to that village. The majority of people who came were men. It was men who called him Chima Sahib Maharaj. When I made obeisance to him I could not help calling him Chima Sahib. When I make obeisance to a Brahmin or to a Gosavi I do not call him "Maharaj." The Gosavi I merely address as Bawa Sahib. Pilgrims to Pundharpur do not come through my village. My conversation with the sowkar was with reference to my debt. I asked for more time; he refused; finally he gave me fifteen days' grace. Many persons went to see the Bawa's cock-fighting. I went along with them. Feats of rope-dancing are performed at our village sometimes; and people assemble for the purpose of seeing there, so they assembled to see the cock-fighting. Guru Sidh came to my house at Koge. People brought him there offerings of one and two annas. The son of Babajee Chawan gave him four annas. Gulabee's wife brought four annas and a cocoanut. Dhondiba's wife brought two annas. I cannot remember any more. I saw these offerings made. I was quite close, standing in the doorway. I saw the offerings, made their obeisance, and we all were sitting in the place where the letter was written. The groom of Guru Sidh was in the next, verandah grooming his horse. He could see us, and might have heard what we were saying. I knew Dhondo Punt Anajee to be Dhondo Punt when he came to our house.

By the court.—I did not divulge the plot I had heard to the authorities because Anna Bawa threatened me in October. I did not report it to the Mamletdar when I was at Panhalla prior to this, because hearing all the Karkuns talking about the "bund" or insurrection, I concluded that the authorities knew all about it.

Joti Sakharam Gujar, age 39, caste Kulwadi, occupation police and revenue patil, residence Mahe-petta Karvir.—I know Guru Sidh. He came to my village in the month of Falgun, eleven months ago, one evening just about dusk. He came to the chawdi at the Vittoba's temple. He asked me for a place, or the man with him, who looked like a Brahmin, asked for a place. Guru Sidh was riding on a horse. I replied there was no place for him to put up in my village. He asked for grain, &c. I said there were no shops. The man on horseback, Guru Sidh, said to the man on foot, "Come along, Dajiba, we cannot be accommodated here." The man on foot replied, "Come along, maharaj." I could not recognize the other man, as it was dark. The two went to bed for the night. Guru Sidh came again subsequently to my village, about five or six days before the Navratra; he put up at the house of Lakhoo Patil. He came at about 8 a.m. I heard the village people saying, "the Maharaja has come," &c. I went to see him. When I got to the house Guru Sidh was sitting in the verandah with two men whose names I cannot recollect, at their dinner. Guru Sidh asked Lakhoo Patil who I was, and was told I was the police patil. I then asked Guru Sidh who he was. He replied, "I am Chima Sahib Maharaja; you must give me grain and fodder." I replied, "Plenty people come and ask for it, but you will not get any from me." He said, "Will you give it when 400 horse come and take it from you?"

Cross-examination.—Guru Sidh did not enter the village past the chawadi. He came along the Bidri road. I did not see him entering the village. I only saw him after he had arrived. I heard some women who had gone to fetch water first of all say that the Maharaja had come and was at Lakhoo Patil's. I cannot say which of the many women I heard say this. It was not one of Lakhoo Patil's women. There were none of the village near when I was threatened by Guru Sidh. Lakhoo Patil's women were in the house. I cannot say if they heard or not. I did not repeat the circumstance to anyone. There was no disorder before Guru Sidh's horse when I went there. His reason for telling me I must supply him with fodder and grain was because I am police patil, and with the exception of one small bundle of grass he had nothing with him to eat. When I first asked Guru Sidh who he was he said, "Do not you recognize me? I am Chima Sahib Maharaja; you must give me grain and fodder." With this exception and the threat of 400 horse, I do not remember his saying anything. After this, having some business with the fouzdar, I came to Kohlapur; and when I returned in the evening I heard that Guru Sidh had gone. I saw the fouzdar in Kohlapur. I did not tell him. I saw no reason for doing so. I have never seen the real Chima Sahib. I did not think anything of the circumstance; there was no proclamation against mendicants wandering about. I said at the time, "This man is an impostor; no one should give him any thing." I do not think any one but Guru Sidh's own party were present at the time. There was no retinue with Guru Sidh, only his two followers. I did not go to Bidd in February last when Guru Sidh first came to my village. I did not send after Guru Sidh to find out where he had gone, but in the morning I heard the people saying "The Bawa has gone to Badki." On this first occasion Raoji Khundoo Kalkarni was with me at the chawdi, when I refused Guru Sidh houseroom. No one was with me on the second occasion when I went to Lakhoo Patil's.

Lakhoo Appaji Gujar, age 30 or 35, caste Kulwadi, occupation agriculturist, residence Mahepetta, Kohlapur.—I only know Guru Sidh. I know him because he passed through my village about five or six days before the Dassara Amawashya, and I asked him to dine with me. I asked him because he looked a respectable sort of man. He dined with me, and I gave him eight annas. He was with me from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. The only person that I saw come to my house while the Bawa was there was my uncle, Dajiba Patil. I did not know until he was gone that Guru Sidh was called Chima Sahib. I did not entertain him because he was Chima Sahib. I deny that I said before the committing magistrate that Joti Patil and Raojee Kalkarni came to my house, and that I asked them who the former was.

Cross-examination.—I did not give any grain to the horse of Guru Sidh. I gave him some of my own fodder. There was plenty of fodder in my house. When I first saw Guru Sidh I took him for Bawa.

By the assessors.—I understand by the word "accused" those persons who are being tried in this court.

Patloo Subhana Jujor, age 30, caste Kulwadi, occupation agriculturist, residence Mahe, in petta Kohlapur.—I recognize Guru Sidh, the Bawa. I saw him at Lakhoo Patil's, at my village, last Bhadrapad. I heard the people saying, "The Maharaja has come." So I went to see him. I went to the house, and there saw Guru Sidh sitting. I asked him who he was. He said, "I am Chima Sahib Maharaja."

Cross-examination.—No one was there but myself. I never repeated the matter to anyone. I went straight to my fields. The time was between 10 and 11 a. m.

By the court.—I did not ask Guru Sidh of what place he was Maharaja, nor did I consider the matter in my mind.

Raoji Khando Kalkarni, age 50, caste Brahmin, occupation writer, residence Mahe, in petta Karvir.—I know Guru Sidh, the Bawa, and Shripatrao Haviidar. The former came twice to my village: the first time in February or March, the second in Bhadrapad or September. On the first occasion he came to Vittoba's temple at dusk. He was riding, and was accompanied by a Brahmin, who said they wanted some place in which to put up for the night. On being told that there was no accommodation, they went on to Bidd. On the second occasion I do not know at what time he came, but at about 11 a.m. I heard the village people saying amongst themselves, "Chima Sahib has come." I heard he was at Lakhoo Patil's house. I went there to see if he were the real Chima

supervision. Madhu might be told that he does not belong exclusively to the *Kanistable* and his *Mem Sab*, and that even the *Inispectal Sab* is not master of his person. But what Madhu requires most to be stuffed into that empty pate of his, is, that he is a servant of the public. This fact, we are sorry to say, is scarcely realized by most of the police officers. It is a poor return of the ratepayers' money if the most aristocratic constable or inspector feels it beneath him to attend to the legitimate wishes of the poorest citizen. We have other suggestions to make, but will, for the present, content ourselves with what we have already said, remarking, by the way, that the Bombay police, though neither better nor worse than it should be, stands in need of some urgent reforms. What does Madhu know of gymnastics? Can he run, climb, swim? We challenge Madhu bin Malappa to a race with the fattest buffalo on the Esplanade. And then look at those boots of his—boots indeed! We verily believe that the wretched man is thus footguarded in order to prevent his attempting an overt act. If the Sirkar suspects him, why then press him into service? Madhu is used to freedom of footing; and the sight of Madhu hopping about like some outrandish non-descript animal with awful twitches in his face and corns and bunions blistering his feet, is a reproach to the Sirkar's humanity. And all this with a cruelty to Animals Society working in our midst, with the energetic Mr. Kavasji Shroff at its head!—*Indian Spectator.*

BENGAL.

THE METROPOLITAN'S TOUR.—The Bishop and his family have secured passages in the P. and O. s. s. Assam, leaving Calcutta on January 30th. The Bishop's sister and niece will proceed in the Assam direct to Southampton, after taking leave of his Lordship at Galle, whence he will complete the Metropolitical Visitation, interrupted last year by illness, of Ceylon and South India.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

A DESERTER AND THIEF ARRESTED.—A Pahriah sepoy stationed at Shillong deserted from his regiment some time ago, carrying away with him, amongst other things, a gun, some money, a silver mounted *khookerie*, and a valuable gold and coral necklace belonging to Dr. Wilson whose orderly he was at the time. On his travels he was arrested by the police at an outpost in Assam; but on giving up the gun and some of the money as black mail, he was allowed to continue his journey. He arrived safely in due course at his home near the Ryang, and appears to have lived comfortably there for some time, but at last being pressed for money, he went to the Kalimpong bazaar for the purpose of raising a loan on the necklace and other stolen property. The suspicions of the shopkeeper to whom he wanted to pledge the things were aroused, and he communicated with the police at the Kalimpong outpost, who at once arrested him, as his appearance and the property tallied with the description forwarded them from Shillong. On his way to Darjeeling in charge of a constable, the man escaped from custody, but was re-captured a few days after. On pleading guilty to the charge of escaping from lawful custody, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for that offence, and will be forwarded to Shillong for trial on charges of desertion and theft.—*Darjeeling News.*

MADRAS.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.—On the 14th instant, at Government House, the Right Honourable W. P. Adam received a deputation of the Municipal Commissioners of Madras. Mr. Arundel read an address, and Mr. Adam, after thanking the deputation for all their kind expressions to himself personally said how gratified he would be if, during his Government, any advance were made in the prosperity of Madras, and how proud he would be to feel that he had given a helping hand in advancing the interests of so great a city. As he had been but a short time in Madras, he had not been able to master all the financial details of the Municipality, and the deputation would not expect him to do more than indicate the direction, in which the Government hoped to aid the Commissioners. He would, however, say for his colleagues, as well as for himself, how fully they recognised their responsibility in the matter, and how cordially disposed they were to secure the prosperity of the Municipality. The deputation were aware, and had in their address themselves stated the fact, that considerable arrears were due to the Government for hospitals and police. These arrears amounted to Rs. 70,000 for 1880, and these when added to the charges for 1881 showed a prospective deficit in 1881 of Rs. 1,52,000. These arrears and current charges the Government would not press for, but would, at all events, leave in suspense till further notice. This concession would, as he believed, leave the Municipality with an immediate surplus of several thousands of rupees.—*Madras Mail.*

N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

A NEW RAILWAY.—Work has been resumed on the Achneyra-Muttra Railway, which was commenced as a famine work in 1878 and abandoned in 1879 owing to the serious financial pressure of that year. The line is to be constructed on the narrow or metre-gauge, and, when completed, will be worked by the Rajputana State Railway, pending completion of a bridge over the Jumna at Muttra to connect it with the Muttra-Hathras line. The project for this bridge is under consideration, but is not likely to be sanctioned until the development of traffic and more prosperous times render the bridge a necessity.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUNJAB.—The following officiating appointments have been sanctioned by the Government of India:—1st P. C.—Captain D. S. Cunningham, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Major Atkinson. 2nd P. C.—Captain J. B. Watts, 5th P. C., to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Bishop. 3rd P. C.—Major Anderson, to officiate as Commandant; Major Macpherson, to officiate as 2nd in Command; Captain Forrest, 4th P. C., to officiate as Squadron Commander. 4th S. I.—Major Scott, V. C., to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Gowan; Major Rivaz, to officiate as Wing Commander. 1st P.I.—Major Higginson, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Keen; Major Vallings to officiate as 2nd in Command; Captain Howell, to officiate as Wing Commander. 5th Goorkhas.—Major Sym, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Colonel Fitz-Hugh.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE PRESS COMMISSIONERSHIP.

THE editors of the following newspapers, Anglo-Indian and Native, have forwarded a memorial to the Viceroy protesting against the abolition of the Press Commissionership:—

Aftabi Panjab, Ahsan-ul-Akhbar, Akbar-i-Anakbari-i-Hind, Akhbar-i Sowdagar, Akhbar-i Sanscher Pragash, Allyghur Institute Gazette, Almorah Akhbar, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Andalibi Hind, Athenæum and Daily News, Aryavarta, Bangatore Spectator, Barddhan Sanjivani, Bharat Heyishi, Bengal Times, Bengal Advertiser, Bharat Mitra, Bharat Mir, Bharat Shramajivi, Bharat Bandhu, Bombay Gazette, Bombay Review, Bombay Native Opinion, Bombay Chronicle, Bongobiddia Prakasheka, Brahmo Public Opinion, Broach Samachar, Dacca Prokash, Dabdaba-i-Quisri, Dabdaba-i-Sikandri, Daily Telegraph and Deccan Herald, Darjeeling News, Delhi Gazette, Deshi Mitra, Dharwad Vritta, Dina Bandhu, Dnyan Vardak, Dnyanodaya, Dnayn Prakash, Dnyan Bodhak, East, Education Gazette, Englishman, Express, Granwarta Prakashika, Gujarati, Gujarat Mitra, Hindoo Patriot, Hitechu, Hurrish Chundra, Indian Daily News, Indian Mirror, Indian Spectator, Indian Herald, Indian Railway Service Gazette, Jam-e-Jamshed, Jaum Jaha Nomah, Kaisar-ul-Akhbar, Kalpataru, Kavi Vachan Sudha, Kesick-i-Mumbai, Khanesh Vaibav, Khalka Panjab, Kohinur, Lawrence Gazette, Madras Times, Medini, Mehir-i-Nimroz, Milat-ul-i-Hind, Mitra Vitas, Moorshedabad Patrinidhi, Mofurrokul Kalub, Mulla-i-Nur, Murshidabad Pratinidhi, National Paper, Nasim-i-Hind, Najmul Akhbar, Nur Afshan, Nusrat-ul-Akhbar, Nyaya Prakash, Oudh Ukhbar, Pormod Sindhu, Parsee Punch, Prabhati, Poona Observer, Poorna Chandrodoy Press, Poona Vaibhav, Poona Herald, Purva Pratichavni, Quisar-ul-Akbar, Rafahi-i-Am, Rangoon Gazette, Rangoon Times, Rast Goftar, Rajshahye Sambad, Rohilkand Akhbar, Sabha Kapurthala, Said-ul-Akhbar, Satya Mitra, Sahachur, Sar Sudhanidhi, Sandsodhini, Samsher Bahadur, Samachar Chandrika, Shola-i-Tur, Svatantrata, Srihatta Prakash, Shir, Sudar Samachar, Subodhi Patrika, Surat Vartamansar, Subha Suchak, Surya Prakash, Swadesh Vatsal, Surya Kant, Tjarut-ul-Akhbar, Times of India, Tripura Vartabaha, Urdu Guide, Victoria Paper, Volasini, Yzdan Parast.

The following is the memorial:—

May it please Your Excellency.—We, the editors and proprietors of newspapers in India hereafter mentioned, published in the English and Vernacular languages, beg to present the following memorial to your Excellency under the following circumstances.

We have heard, though we must admit that the rumour has not been duly authenticated, that it is under the consideration of the Government of India to abolish the office of the Press Commissioner, which office was created by your Lordship's predecessor, His Excellency Lord Lytton.

Although we presume that your Excellency is well acquainted with the facts which preceded the appointment of a Press Commissioner, still we think it as well to recapitulate in this memorial some of the chief reasons for the creation of such an appointment.

The idea of having an officer under the Government of India, whose duty it should be to communicate all items of public importance to the Press in this country, is no new one. It was first mooted when Lord Lawrance was Viceroy, but we are not aware that on that occasion the subject ever got beyond the stage of preliminary discussion.

Again, during the viceroyalty of Lord Mayo, the question was discussed, but on this occasion it assumed rather a different form, the idea then being to establish a Government newspaper, through the means of which all important information might be made public. This, however, was not found to be possible, as it was considered that such a monopoly would be unfair to the other newspapers in India, and that the discussion of Government measures in a newspaper known to have the exclusive right to official information would never be accepted by the public as free or unbiassed. The value of the special information made available would through such newspaper merely the mouth-piece of officials. This proposal, therefore, was never carried out.

During the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook, the proposed office was more than once brought forward but nothing was done.

It remained for your Lordship's immediate predecessor, Lord Lytton, to attempt to put a stop to this underhand method of purchasing support for men and measures by creating the office of the Press Commissioner. The duty of this officer was to be to supply all newspapers, English and Vernacular alike, with all information which it was considered important or expedient to furnish to the public, and it was to be the duty of all heads of offices to give such information to the Press Commissioner. With the unvarnished facts before them it was felt that all public writers would be able to deal justly with the Government as well as with their readers. So the office was established in 1877, the appointment being conferred upon Mr. Roper Lethbridge, a member of the Education Department, and fully competent to the discharge of the duties of such an office.

We would here beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that the appointment of Press Commissioner was first created in the month of April, 1877. We draw special attention to this fact because an idea has been frequently promulgated that the appointment was created in connexion with the Vernacular Press Act No. IX. of 1878, and that the Press Commissioner was intended to be a censor of the Vernacular Press. The dates of the creation of the appointment and of the passing of the Act will alone show that such could never have been the intention of the creators of the appointment, nor have we in our experience extending to all parts of India ever heard of a single instance of the Press Commissioner attempting to exercise such a censorship. Any prosecutions of the vernacular papers that have taken place since the passing of the Act have always been by local officials. We have thought it necessary to bring this fact specially to the notice of your Lordship as not only was the idea very generally entertained by writers for the Native Press in this country, but it has been also sedulously propagated by the opponents of the appointment, both in this country and in England.

We do not wish to occupy your Lorship's time by pointing out in this memorial the evils likely to arise from any competition to obtain Government secrets for publication by underhand means, whether by payment or by flattery. An official who can be bribed by either method is unworthy of Government confidence. Every Government in England supplies important information to the Press, either generally or to its own special organs, which are well known. It remained, however, for the Government of India to establish the precedent of supplying information to all papers, whether supporters or opponents alike.

We would, however, specially call your Lordship's attention to the marked improvement in the Vernacular Press since the institution of the office of the Press Commissioner, a fact prominently noticed in several of the letters from the proprietors and editors of vernacular newspapers attached to the memorial. No longer dependent chiefly on bazaar rumours, for their information, the writers in the Vernacular Press are now able to discuss actual facts, and Government is thus provided with an opportunity of knowing the real sentiments of the people on all subjects of importance, a fact of itself sufficient to justify the retention of the appointment. The same argument applies, though of course in a less degree, to the English papers and the native papers published in English.

We have as yet failed to see any valid argument brought forward for the abolition of the appointment. It has been said that the procuring of news should be left for private enterprise, and though this may be true so far as ordinary news is concerned, in the case of special Government news it simply means bribery and corruption in some form or other, which every Government must wish to prevent. The expense of the maintenance of the office is but trifling, regard being had to the benefits mutually conferred and received by the Government and the public.

In conclusion we would beg specially to draw your Lordship's attention to the letters from members of the English and Vernacular Press attached hereto, from which your Lordship will perceive that the expressions in favour of the retention of the office of Press Commissioner are almost unanimous from the entire Press of India, with but a few trifling exceptions.

We would therefore humbly request your Lordship that the appointment of the Press Commissioner may be maintained, and that all the heads of offices may be directed to supply the Press Commissioner without any delay with all important information which it may be advantagious or useful to the public to know, without revealing confidential communications.

OUR IRONCLADS.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP INFLEXIBLE, having made trial of her enormous guns, and having proved that she can use her monster armament without damage to herself or her appliances, is now undergoing the final preparation for actual service. The fourth of her 80-ton guns is not yet on board, but we may presume that it will shortly be ready, and that we shall soon hear of the Inflexible being in commision. Commenced in 1874, and launched in 1876, this remarkable ship has lingered long on the road to completion. Happily she has not been absolutely wanted in the interval, and the time has not passed unimproved. Delay has originated from three sources—the inquiry instigated by Sir Edward Reed as to the probable stability of the ship when severely damaged by the enemy's fire, the experiments relative to cor pound armour, and the trials made at Woolwich and Shoeburyness, in order to develope the full power of the 80-ton gun. Both in respect to armour and guns extraordinary strides have been made during a very recent period. Mr. Barnaby, who designed the ship, is himself responsible for the compound armour question; but the time and energy devoted to that subject have been well repaid by the immense practical advantages which have been gained. It is true that the Inflexible was commenced too soon to reap the full benefit of the new style of armour. Her sides carry the rolled iron of the former epoch cunningly arranged in the form of a double wall; her turrets alone are sheathed with the steel-faced armour, which has been demonstrated as the most effective shield which can be opposed to the tremendous shock of first-class modern-projectiles. As in other cases, so in this, Foreign Governments paused in the execution of their shipbuilding programmes, that they might profit by the results to be studied in England. This was especially noticeable in respect to France, that nation delaying the building of ironclads while the compound armour question was being practically fought out on board the Nettle at Portsmouth, and on the firing-ground at Shoebury ness. When it was thus demonstrated that iron plates with a steel face had the merit of combined hardness and tenacity, France proceeded to make trials of her own at Gavre, obtaining the compound plates for this purpose from the same firm at Sheffield which supplied the British Government. The finest steel of Creusot, and the best materials that could be procured from any quarter, proved inferior in resistance to the Cammell compound plate. The French Government then announced to their manufactures of armour plates, in the most positive terms, that they must set their wits to work and produce the same description of armour as that which had been brought from Sheffield. The manufacturers might argue the point, but they were compelled to meet the demand made upon them, and France is now proceeding with her armourclads, sheathing them with the steel-faced iron. Italy, which employed steel for the Duilio and the Dandolo, is giving compound armour to the Italia and the Lepanto.

While the turrets of the Inflexible were thus left waiting for the plates which were to represent the most advanced ideas on the subject of ship armour, artillerists were absorbing time with the gun question. It was not exactly that bigger guns were talked about, but rather that heavier charges of powder were proposed for the guns which already existed. The powder chambers were enlarged, and the cartridges grew in bulk, until, instead of the comparatively moderate three hundred pounds of powder which was proposed for the 80-ton gun at a period long after the Inflexible was launched, the charge mounted up to the extraordinary weight of four hundred and fifty pounds, with a shot weighing three-quarters of a ton. When every device had been used to raise the gun to its utmost power, another question presented itself, which, in the opinion of some, threatened to deprive the Inflexible of the greater part of her value as a fighting ship. When the 80-ton gun was fired on the shore at Shoeburyness so great was the damage done to the contiguous buildings that a very natural apprehension was excited as to whether it would be possible to use such terrific weapons on board ship. The fact that the Inflexible was to carry not merely one but four such guns made the issue all the more formidable. The Inflexible being a broad ship—seventy-five feet wide at the water line—placed her at the greater disadvantage, inasmuch as the flash of the guns would often have to traverse a considerable portion of her deck. Granting that the hull of the ship would safely endure the tremendous shock, it was apparently not improbable that the machinery and fittings would suffer, and that the structures on the upper deck would be shattered. The experiment has now been tried, and not only has the ship passed through the ordeal absolutely uninjured in herself, but no damage of any consequence has been inflicted upon the less substantial appliances which she has on board. The three guns which she carried at the time have been fired in a salvo, and have also been fired ahead and astern within a few degrees of the line of the keel. The result has been highly successful, and the nation must be congratulated on the possession of a ship well fitted to represent the chief naval Power of the world. The perfection of engineering skill has been lavished upon her engines and machinery, the hydraulic mechanism by which the turrets and guns are worked being itself a trophy of scientific genius. The power embodied in this wonderful specimen of naval architecture is not to be easily realised. In the fore part of the ship is a wall of armour, a foot thick, stretching part of the way across the deck, and intersected by another and shorter wall, equally massive. A cross is thus formed, giving protection to the steersman and to the captain in the hour of battle. This iron cross affords four corners of refuge, and there is a steering wheel for each corner. The walls are loopholed for the purpose of a look-out. The captain and the steersman being each at his post, the vessel is under the perfect control of the former, while the steersman turns a wheel no more than half a yard in diameter. Effect is thus given to a steam-steering apparatus, by which the vessel is governed in her movements as effectually as though a score of giants were at the helm. Supposing the ship to be in action, the captain can give directions by voice to the steersman at his side, and by telegraph to all who are engaged in connection with the guns, turrets, steam engines, and torpedoes. He has but to put his finger on a button, and a Whitehead torpedo springs forth almost from the very bottom of the ship, and speeds on its course towards the enemy. Such are some of the marvels associated with modern warfare, the consideration of which may create a shudder at the prospect of what a naval engagement is likely to be in the future.

The Inflexible is not an ugly ship. As she flies round under the pressure of the helm she seems instinct with life. With her great guns thundering across the waters, she cannot fail to be an object of admiration. As being a presentable ship, she differs from the Thunderer and the Dreadnought, but whether will prove, though the Inflexible may be powerful, swift, and even handsome, she is too big and too costly. On this point we may look abroad for consolation. The Italian Minister of Marine has just succeeded in carrying a proposal for building armourclads of less size than were recommended by the Commission on the Estimates for the Italian Navy. Two new ships which are not to be "big" are thus to be built; but it appears that the line is drawn at ten thousand tons in size and six hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds in cost for each ship, including hull and engines only. These are the comparatively small ships in Italy, coming remarkably in size and cost to the Inflexible herself. When we look at the actual "big ships" of Italy we see something far exceeding what the British Taxpayer has tolerated. The outside cost of the Inflexible, including her armament and everything complete will in all probability be covered by three-quaters of a million. But we learn from a late number of the officials *Revista Marittima*, that the Duilio and the Dandolo will cost Italy eight hundred and forty thousand pounds each, being two hundred thousand pounds more than the first estimate. The Italia and the Lepanto are expected to cost a million each. England, therefore, is not paramount in the size and costliness of her ships. That the Inflexible is a final or perfect type no one can pretend. For instance—had our heavy guns been breechloaders when that vessel was designed, she would, doubtless, have been very different from what she is. But, considering how rapid and far-reaching are the changes which befall the armaments of modern times, it is extremely satisfactory to find that the Inflexible represents in so high a degree at the present hour all that constitutes a first-class ship of war.—*Standard.*

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interests thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. ,,

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
interest will be allowed ..... at 4 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 2½ do.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.
Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

KHANDALLA.
HARDWICKE'S HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN and replete with every Comfort. Lawn-tennis, Badminton, and Pigeon-shooting grounds for the use of Visitors. Excursions to Karlee Caves.

TERMS—RS. 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every train.
GOOD STABLING.
N. B.—Reduction made for a term and for families.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co. are now registering orders for their MEDOC BOTTLED in Bombay, at

	Credit.	Cash.
Quarts per dozen	Rs. 9-8.	Rs. 9-4.
Pints ,, ...	,, 7-8.	,, 7-4.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AY en. CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	,, 50 0	,, 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Rheingold	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.
Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Rs. a
Laubenheimer	from 13 0	to 16 0
Moselblümchen	15 0	
Niersteiner	15 0	
Braunebergor	19 0	
Hochheimer	from 19 0	to 22 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0	
Josefshofer	27 8	
Rüdesheimer	26 12	
Roschberg	31 8	
Steinberger	1 8	
Scharzhofberger	33 8	
Johannisberger	40 0	

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 18	4
Château Yquem	,, 45	0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Médoc	10 0	13 0
St. Estèphe	11 0	14 0
Haut Canon	13 8	16 8
Margaux	15 0	18 0
Château Lagnise	25 0	28 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	30 0	..
,, Lafite	44 0	..

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.
Cognac Fine Champagne—
Red Bars ..... Rs. 23 8
Gold ,, ... ,, 29 0
From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.
Louis Bechade, Statue and Star ..... Rs. 30
SIGG-SULZER & CO.
November, 1880

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity. Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair. Honey, Windsor, Lilly, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Umbelle Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 21, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case F. Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want in the place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C
Sole Manufacturer.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

FRASER AND MILLER.
CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

WE are prepared to undertake the CONSTRUCTION and ERRECTION of ENGINES, BOILERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS and any description of IRON WORK under our immediate personal supervision.
We have a large stock of patterns for ornamental castings, pillars, railings, &c., on stock, of which castings can be made at shortest notice.
We have in stock among others the following:—
Chatwin's stock and dies in boxes.
Entwisle and Kenyon's patent sudden grip vices for engineers and carpenters.
Dudgeon's tube expanders.
Morse' patent twist drills.
New and second-hand boilers from 15 to 40 H. P.
New and second-hand engine from 4 to 30 H. P., by different makers.
Buckley's patent pistons, rings and springs.
Howard's ploughs suitable for India.
Phosphor, bronze, ingots, bars and sheets.
Boiler test pumps.
Richmond and Chandler's patent bone crushers.
Hydraulic pumps, valves, pipes and fittings.
Kinghorn and Co.'s patent metalic valves for air and circulating pumps.
A new Tangye's patent Soho 10 H. P. engine.
A second-hand 3 ton crane in thorough repairs.
Angle, tee and bar iron plates, &c., corrugated and galvanized sheets.
PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON MONTHLY CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

PROCLAMATION.
SALE OF PROPERTY AT THE CITY JUDGE'S
(Seal of the City Judge's Court.)
Original suit No. 60 of 1878-79,—In the City Judge's Court, Baroda
GANGADHER YESHWANT,
owner of the firm of Gopalrao Mairal ..... Plaintiff
JAVERI BHAICHUND VARDHAMAN ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the said plaintiff, on the 22nd day of November, 1879, obtained a decree against the said defendant for the sum of Rs. 4,75,358-10-6, to be realised first from the undermentioned property, which has been pledged to the said Plaintiff, and the residue, if there be any, from any other property belonging to the defendant.
This is to give NOTICE that the said property so pledged will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 A. M. on the 25th day of January, 1881, at the Court of the City Judge, unless the said debtor pay into the said court the said sum of Rs. 4,75,358-10-6, or unless the said decree-holder certify to the said court that he has been satisfied.
It is hereby further notified that the sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the property specified:—
4 Pearl necklaces of various sizes, some with emeralds, rubies, and brilliants interwoven.
1 A gold ring set with a large white brilliant.
4 Brilliant and emerald earings.
1 Head ornament set with numerous white, large and beautiful brilliants.
2 Large gold bangles set with diamonds.
4 Sirpechs of various sizes set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies.
3 Valuable diamond necklaces of differnnt sizes and beautiful design.
1 Very big diamond necklace consisting of nearly 187 big pieces of white Parab diamond.
1 Some loose pearls and emeralds.
ANANDRAO S. BARVI,
Acting City Judge.
Dated this 25th day of November, 1880.
Darkhast No. 42 of 1878-80.—(Mohor of the Court.)
True copy.—PURUSHOTAM R. PARKHI.

JUST UNPACKED
AT THE DEPOT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES
A SPLENDID AND ADMIRABLY WELL-ASSORTED CONSIGNMENT OF
TROWSERS
of the lightest diagonal cloth, of very neat patterns and fashionable cut, deliciously cool and comfortable.
We have also received some Panama-cloth and light Cashmere Suits, which combine the best qualities desirable in a Gentleman's Garment.

S. GREENBLATT AND CO.,
No. 25, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE TREACHER'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA.
THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS extraordinary Medicine has a singular influence upon the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, colds, scrofula, gout, dropsy and wasting of flesh; and is greatly assisted by the Sarsaparilla Pills.
CAUTION.—GET THE RED AND BLUE WRAPPER, WITH THE DOCTOR'S HEAD IN THE CENTRE. NO OTHER GENUINE. In bottles, of all Chemists, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. 131, Fleet St., E.C.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA PILLS
are the most popular Medicine known for all bilious affections, liver, stomach complaints, and indigestion. Most efficacious in coniunction with the Sarsaparilla. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., of all Chemists.
CHIEF DEPOT—131, FLEET STREET, E.C.
AGENTS:—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. and SMITH ANISTREET & Co.; Bombay and Poona, TREACHER & Co.; Vepery, Madras, BARRY & Co.; Rangon, GILLON & Co.; Bangalore, O'HARA & Co.; Lahore, GILLON & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver, after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co. ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NOVELTIES
IN CONFECTIONERY.
The Juvenile Packet.
A speciical novelty, containing choice m